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REMAINS

HISTORICAL & LITERARY

NOTICE.

The Council of the Chetham Society have deemed it advisable to issue as a separate Volume this portion of Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*. The Editor's notice of the Bishop will be added in the concluding part of the work, now in the Press.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XLIX.

REMAINS

HISTORICAL & LITERARY

CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF

LANCASTER AND CHESTER

PUBLISHED BY

THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX.

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M.DCCC.XLIX.

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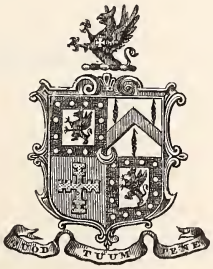

Notitia Cestriensis,

OR

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER,

BY THE

RIGHT REV. FRANCIS GASTRELL, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

NOW FIRST PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE AND EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A. F.S.A.

RURAL DEAN OF ROCHDALE, AND INCUMBENT OF MILNROW.

VOL. II.—PART I.

Lancashire.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XLIX.

Manchester:
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Notitia Cestriensis.

PART II.

Deanery of Manchester, in Lancashire.[1]

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.[5]

£. s. d.
R. ...26. 13. 04
V. in Ecton.
Proc. A.. 0 . 6 . 8 2
Syn. ..... 0 . 2 . 0 3
Tri. ..... 0 . 6 . 8 4

Patron, Lord Warrington.

An.[no] 1305, Patr.[on,] Tho[mas] de Grelle. *MS. Hulm.* 95. l. 11. *ex Cartul. Epī Cov. et Lichf.*

An.[no] 1551, S^r^ Rich. Langton [Hoghton] presented. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook,*] 1, p. 44.

[1] Manchester appears to have become the head of a Rural Deanery before the Hundred of Salford was constituted, as the Deanery is commensurate with the Hundred, and yet is named after the chief town of the Ecclesiastical, and not of the Civil, district.

The Rural Deanery of Manchester comprehended in the twelfth century, the Parishes of Manchester, Bolton-le-Moors, Bury, Eccles, Middleton, Radcliffe, Rochdale, and Prestwich, and at a later period were added, Ashton, Flixton, and Dean, which had obtained the rank of parishes. The representative of this Deanery was generally the Rector of Manchester, and "Dom. G. Decanus Decanatûs de Mamcestr." occurs in a deed s. d. and again "Dno. G. Decan. de Mamcestr." attests next after William de Dumplinton, Vicar of Rochdale, before the year 1238. This ancient Ecclesiastical district is now divided into the modern Rural Deaneries of Manchester, Ashton, Bolton, and Rochdale, and, though "sufficiently thick of people," to adopt the quaint

An.[no] 1557, Crown presented, Hugo Griff.[ith] in Decretis Doctor. *Ib.* p. 49.

language of Fuller, "is exceedingly thin of parishes," there being only eleven in the whole Hundred of Salford.

In 1756 the county of Lancaster was described as being one hundred and seventy miles in circuit and a County Palatine, as sending fourteen members to Parliament, and as having sixty-two parishes and twenty-three market towns. The parish churches in the Diocese of Chester were returned as being two hundred and fifty-six.

[2] From early times, until the tenth century, it was the custom for the Bishop personally to visit each Parish under his jurisdiction, once a year, unless where the Diocese was of too great an extent, in which case the indulgence of a biennial, or, at furthest, a triennial visitation was allowed him. On the Scripture principle *nemo cogitur sine stipendiis militare* was founded the rule that the Bishop should be entertained at the Church by the Parish Priest, which entertainment was styled *Procuratio*, from *procurare* 'to refresh,' as in the verse,

"———— læti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate viri."—*Virg. Æn.* ix. 158.

As soon as the Bishops ceased to hold their itinerant visitations and their Clergy were convened to their Cathedrals, the word "procuratio" came to signify (as *proxy* or *procuration* still does) a pecuniary sum or composition paid as a commutation for the provision or entertainment. The rate varies in different parishes. At Ashton, the "Procuration annually, is 6s. 8d."—See Dopping, *Tract. de Visitat. de Episc.* p. 8; Kennet, *Paroch. Ant. Glossary;* Reeves' *Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, p. 99.

[3] The ancient Episcopal Synods (which were held about Easter,) were composed of the Bishop, as president; the Dean of the Cathedral, as representative of the Collegiate body; the Archdeacons, as at first only deputies or proctors of that inferior order of Deacons, and the Urban and Rural Deans who represented all the Parochial Priests within their division. Hence the name *Synodalia*, called in English *Synodals* or *Synodies*, which denoted the duty usually paid by the Clergy when they came to these Synods. The sum generally payable was two shillings, which was fixed so early as A.D. 572, and payable alone to the Bishop, de jure communi. Kennet, *Par. Ant. Gloss.;* Gibson, *Codex*, *Tit.* 42, c. 9; *Concilia*, v. 896.

[4] At the triennial visitation of the Bishop a procuration is still paid by certain of the Clergy, whilst the annual procuration is paid by Church-wardens at the Archdeacon's visitation.

[5] Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £1407. Registers begin in 1594.

At the Norman Conquest, the Manor of Ashton was granted by the King to his kinsman Roger, Earl of Poictiers, but was forfeited by him between the years 1066 and 1086. His confiscated lands were restored to the earl by William Rufus, but owing to a subsequent revolt, he was banished England by Henry I. in 1102, and the crown granted this Manor to Robert de Gredle or Grelley, Lord of Manchester. It is

Leave to build a new Gallery, and add to y^e^ old one, an.[no] 1719. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 4.

recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*, that Albert Gredle sen. gave in marriage with his daughter Emma a carueate of land in Eston (Ashton) to Orm Fitz Eward or Ailward, and that the heirs of Orm held the same. The son of Orm is styled Fitz Orm de Eston, and the old Lancashire genealogists (see Collins' *Baronetage*, vol. ii. p. 207, 1720,) have stated this Orm to be male ancestor of the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Line. The proof, however, is wanting; and from a very careful and critical examination of original evidences, Dr. Ormerod, the Cheshire Historian, (see Nichols' *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vii.) has shown that the Manor was not really held by an Assheton, by any known authentic deed, before a Charter of Free Warren, dated the 9th Edward III. An Indenture dated Febr. 1413, states that the Manor then held by Sir John Assheton, was held 12th Edward I. (1283,) immediately from the Lords of Manchester, not by the Asshetons but by the ancestor of Sir Richard de Kirkby, and in the 5th Henry VI. the Asshetons held as a *subinfeudation* under Kirkby. The Eston of the *Testa de Nevill* was evidently Orm-Eston, now Urmston, in the Parish of Flixton, and the lands of Orm Fitz Ailward, as to a knight's fee adjacent to Ormskirk, passed to his heir, Roger de Lathom, the founder of Burscough.

This Manor continued in the Assheton family from the year 1335 until the death of Sir Thomas Assheton, 7th Henry VIII. (1515,) when it passed in marriage with Margaret, his eldest daughter and coheiress, to Sir Wm. Booth of Dunham Massey, ancestor of George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the present noble manerial owner.

As the manor was held of the Baron of Manchester, so the Chapel of Ashton was dependent upon the Church of Manchester anterior to the 32nd Edward I. (1303,) but it appears to have obtained the rank of a Parish Church before 1291, when "the CHURCH of Ashton" was valued at £10 per annum. And in the 2nd Edward II. (1308,) Thomas de Grelley gave to Sir John, afterwards Baron de la Warr, and to Joan his wife, sister of the said Thomas, and to their heirs, the advowson of the "CHURCHES of Mameestre and Asshetone." In the 5th Henry VI. Thomas de la Warr gave to Sir John de Ashton K.B. the advowson of the Church, which was conveyed, with the Manor, by his descendant Margaret Assheton, about the year 1516, in marriage to Sir William Booth, (who ob. 11th Henry VIII.) and is now possessed by the owner of the Manor.

The present fabric was partly erected about the year 1413, and in 1427 the Asshetons became the patrons, during the useful incumbency of John Huntington B.D. the pious and munificent Warden of Manchester. In 1516 the Church was enlarged and a new Tower erected. In 1553 Queen Mary restored a Chantry, which had been suppressed by her predecessor. The north side of the Church and the Tower were rebuilt about 1818; but considerable damage was done to the Nave, by an accidental fire, on the 21st of March 1821. In 1840 the south side of the Church was rebuilt,

2 Tith Barns abroad, where ye Tyth is brought in by ye neighbours to ym. In ye remotest parts they carry their Tyths to yr own Barns, and ye Rect.[or] fetches ym after they are thresht out.

Parish 6 m.[iles] long.

Towns. 1. Towns. 1, and 21 Hamlets, or 19, as certif.[ied] below, viz.: Ashton, Audenshaw, Little Moss, Waterhouses, Woodhouses, Knott Lanes, Park, Althill, Altlees, Crossbank, Alte-edge, Hartshead, Moseley, Smalshaw, Hurst, Haslehurst, Lusley, Soueracre, Ridge Hill and Lanes.

Halls. 5 Halls; the Old Hall,[6] Herod,[7] Shepley,[8] Sunderland,[9] Taunton.[10]

and the whole structure underwent a general and extensive reparation, chiefly through the well-timed liberality of the late venerable and excellent patron. In 1845 an Organ was presented to the Church, by Edward Brown of The Firs Esq. which cost one thousand guineas.

On the 18th July 1650, the Parliamentary Inquisitors stated that "Asheton-under-Lyne hath one Parsonage house. Mr. John Harrison supplyes the Cure there, being an orthodox, painful, and able Minister; 20 acres of land and certain tenements worth £13. 6s. 8d. belong to the Church. The said Mr. Harrison was put into the benefice by the Parliament; but Sir Geo. Booth Knt. and Bart. hath formerly presented Ministers; and Mr. Harrison receives the tythes, being £113. 6s. 8d. per ann. We think a Parish Church should be built at Altedge, 3½ miles from Ashton and 3 miles from Oldham."—*Parl. Inq.* vol. iii. *Lambeth MSS.*

Mr. Harrison was inducted by a party of soldiers, who brutally destroyed the papers and library of Dr. Henry Fairfax, the pious, regular, and loyal Rector.—See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 244; and Barnaby Oley's Preface to Herbert's *Country Parson*, (3rd Edit. 12mo. 1685;) who calls him, "a regular and sober Fellow of Trinity College, Cambr. and brother of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax." He was the second son of Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Fairfax, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmley of Whitby Abbey. From a letter dated Ashton, Feb. 2, 1632, addressed to her husband, then in London, she appears to have been worthy of such a man. She names that "his three boys at Ashton are well, and that little Harry is weaned."—See Fairfax *Corresp.* 2 vols. 1848.

There are now ten Chapels dependent upon the Mother Church of Ashton.

[6] The Old Hall, otherwise Ashton Hall, was originally the feudal Manerial residence, and it still retains marks of extreme antiquity. The round towers, and square-headed trefoiled arches, are of the time of Edward III. There are later buildings of the era of Henry VI. with additions made in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It has long ceased to be occupied by the owners.

[7] Heyrod Hall was in the tenure of John del Heyrod in 1422. The present house, containing a centre and two wings of the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

4 Churchw.[ardens,] one chosen by Lord Warring.[ton,] one by [the] Rect.[or, and] 2 by [the] Par.[ishioners.]

No School, but a house allowed by L^d^ Warrington to teach in, wch he may take away.[11] The old house and ground it stood upon was given for ever by [the] pres.[ent] E.[arl] of Warrington. The School was pulled down, and rebuilt at ye charge of ye Par.[ish.] School.

Master named by L^d^ Warrington and Rectour.

Left by Dame Elizth Booth.[12] 50sh p.[er] an.[num,] to be laid out in bread weekly to 12 poor persons. [The] Money [is] in the hands of [the] Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Charities.

By Mrs. Heywood, about 1694, 15l, [the] Int.[erest] to [be given to the] oldest and poorest people.

By Mrs.[Priscilla] Pickford, [by Will dated 15th June,] an.[no]

was probably built by Miles Assheton Gent. who lived here in 1600. It was shortly afterwards in the possession of John Duckenfield of Duckenfield Esq. and was held by Sir Chas. Duckenfield Bart. in 1750. It is now the property of Ralph Ousey Esq.

[8] Shepley Hall was conveyed in marriage in the time of Henry VI. by Jane, daughter and heiress of Peter de Shepley, to Geoffrey, third son of Sir Thomas de Assheton of Assheton Knt. and was sold in 1713, by his descendant, Samuel Assheton of Shepley Gent. and Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ellison M.A. Rector of Ashton,) to John Shepley of Stockport, a wealthy grocer. A handsome modern house has superseded the ancient hall.

[9] Sunderland Hall has disappeared.

[10] Tawnton or Tongton Hall was the residence of Thomas de Cleydon, in the year 1399, (a branch of the Cleydons of Cleydon Hall, in the Parish of Manchester,) and continued in the possession of his male descendants until the 21st Elizabeth, when the direct line failed on the death of Robert Cleydon Gent. and his daughters Bridget, Alice, Cecilia, and Margaret were found his coheiresses, and succeeded to lands at Cleydon, Tongton, Middlewood, and Manchester. Bridget died unmarried, in 1591; and, in the next century, Tawnton Hall was the property and residence of John Chadwick Gent. eldest son of the Rev. John Chadwick M.A. Rector of Standish.

[11] The School-house built in 1721 near the Parish Church, and commonly called the Church School, was rebuilt in 1827 by the parishioners. The original benefactor was George Booth, second Earl of Warrington, born in 1675, and died in 1758. His sole child and heiress Mary, married in 1736 Henry, Earl of Stamford.

[12] For some account of Lady Booth and her Charities, see Gastrell's *Notitia Cestr.* vol. i. p. 309, *Note.* This benefaction was settled by Deed 4th Jan. 17th Jac.

1720, 20l, [the] Interest to [be given to] the Poor on Christmas Day.

V. D.
£ s. d.
[10 . 3 . 0]

Fam. 1250
Pap. 43
Diss. M. P.
[about 400.] 2

BOLTON IN LE MOOR,[1] certif.[ied] 36l·02s·00d, viz. Vic.[arage] house and Glebe, 10l; Pens.[ion] from the Rectory, (reserved by Charter,) 10l; Chief Rents paid by sev.[eral] Inhab.[itants,] 15s·4d; Surp.[lice] fees, 15l·06s·08d,

[1] Dedicated to St. Peter. Value in 1834, £464. Registers begin in 1587.

William the Conqueror granted the Manor of Bolton to Roger, Earl of Poictiers, but it was shortly afterwards confiscated, and thereupon transferred to Roger de Meresheia, who sold it in the reign of King Stephen to Ranulph, Earl of Chester. At his death, in the 16th Henry III. (1231,) it passed with Agnes his sister and coheiress, to William de Ferrers, sixth Earl of Derby, and in the 50th Henry III. on the attainder of Robert de Ferrers, the eighth Earl, it was granted to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. In the 45th Edward III. (1371,) the Manor was in the possession of William de Ferrers of Groby, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry de Percy and relict of Robert son of Gilbert de Umfravill, Earl of Angus. From this family it appears to have descended to the Harringtons of Hornby Castle, for on the attainder of Sir James Harrington, in the reign of Henry VII. it was granted to the Stanleys, and was held 13th Henry VIII. by Thomas, Earl of Derby, of the King. It is now held by separate Lords, the Earls of Derby and Bradford each holding one fourth part.

The Manor of Little Bolton was in the possession of Richard de Bolton in the time of Edward III. and in the 20th Henry VIII. Roger de Bolton was seised of the same, and it appears to have remained in his descendants until the 17th century. It was settled by Thomas Marsden of Bolton Gent. on his wife Sarah, daughter of William Croxton Esq. in 1700, and was sold as directed by his will to John Moss of Manchester woollen draper, in 1716. This John Moss, by his will dated 14th April 1729, devised the Manor to his eldest son, John, (except the Tithes of Corn in Little Bolton and Tonge, which he thereby gave in Trust for the Minister of the Chapel (of All Saints) in Little Bolton, for the time being for ever,) who settled the same in 1733 on his wife, Mary Bower. The issue of this marriage was one son, James Moss, who in 1764 settled the Manor on his wife Appylina, daughter of James Bayley of Manchester Esq. Dying intestate and without issue, Mr. Moss's estates descended to his cousin-german and heir at law, John Gartside of Manchester Esq. Mr. Gartside married Catherine, daughter of Philip Howard of Corby Castle in the county of Cumberland Esq., and by indenture dated 12th May 1777, settled on her a jointure secured on this Manor. By will dated 7th July 1817, (proved at Chester 10th September 1817,) he devised this

Patron and Improp.[riator,] B.[ishop] of Chester.
This was a Prebend annexed to y^e^ Arch.[deaconry] of Chester,

Manor and other estates to his nephew, Thomas Tipping Esq. who by his will dated 2d October 1844, settled the same on Trustees for the use of his son Edmund Joseph Tipping of Davenport Hall in the county of Chester Esq. the present manerial owner.

The Church of Bolton-le-Moors does not occur in the Valor of Pope Nicholas in 1291, and its omission may probably be accounted for, not on the ground of being constituted a Parish at a more recent date, (Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 116,) but as being annexed to the Archdeaconry of Chester. The architecture of the present Church is late Tudor. On the north of the Chancel is a Chapel formerly belonging to the Orrells of Turton, and at a later period to the Chethams. On the south of the Chancel is another Chapel belonging to the representatives of the family of Bridgeman, and formerly to the Levers.

There are now seventeen Chapels in this Parish, most of them of recent foundation.

In 1650, the Parliamentary Inquisitors state that "Bolton hath a Parish Church, mansion house, glebe land, and six cottages worth £3 per annum, in the possession of Mr. John Harper and Mr. Rich^d^ Goodwyn the present Incumb^ts^ by and with the election and consent of all or most of the parishioners in y^e^ s^d^ Parish, and they are men of able parts and godly preaching Ministers, and constantly teach on the Lord's Day and Lecture Days; but did not observe the last Fast Day app^d^ by Act of Parl^t^. They doe receive the profits of the mansion house and cottages, and £9 from the agents of Sequestr^n^ on the delinquency of Christ^r^ Anderton of Lostock Esq. farmer of the said Rectory of Bolton: the residue of their salary is by free contrib^n^ of the Congreg^n^ of Bolton. There are two closes of land in the possess^n^ of Mr. Thos. Lever, who hath a contract from the said Mr. Anderton for 21 years, commencing May 1632, of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. worth in possess^n^ £8 per ann.; and other leases are named. Sir Orlando Bridgeman pays 12d. a year for a Chancell in Bolton Church. Some lands were given by Mr. Goosenargh [Gosnall] late Minister of Bolton, to the s^d^ towne towards the maintenance of a constant Lecturer at Bolton, of the yearly rent of 25s. on certain conditions, whereupon a Suit is now depending in the Hon. Court of Dutchy Chamber att Westminster." — *Parl. Inquis.* taken 19th June 1650, at Manchester, before Thomas Whitehead of Bury Gent. George Chetham of Turton Gent. Richard Meadowcroft of Brightmet Gent. Thomas Smith of Radcliffe Gent. and others. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. In 1649 the Inquisitors had stated that there were "two honest ministers" at Bolton, who had order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers for £100 a year out of the Rectory and Bishop's rent of Bolton, and the same out of the Bishop's rent in Childwall. There were only two townships in the parish that paid tithe in kind — one moiety of Great Bolton for Tithe Corn and Hay, estimated at £10 per annum, and "Blackwood," [Blackrod] estimated at £30 a year. £12. 13s. 4d. a year was paid out of the other Townships and Hamlets. For Oblation money, every man and his wife 2d. every widow 1d. every communicant ½d. Altarage at a marriage, if the woman be of the Parish, 8d. A Church dole 4d. Burial 1d. "We find in Mr. An-

v.[ide] *Char.*[*ter*] *of Dotat.*[*ion.*] It was annexed by Rog. [de Wesceham] B.[ishop] of Litchf.[ield,] who came in an.[no] 1245;

derton's Book a copy of which [what] things were taken by Mr. Harper, Vicar of Bolton," (who is not included in Baines's catalogue of the Vicars.) James Anderton Esq. by lease dated 17th August 42nd Elizabeth, covenants that Peter Brooke shall enjoy his tenement of the Glebe from 1st May 1599 for twenty-one years, and also with Christopher Longworth and Robert Norris, that they shall have the tenement late in the occupation of George Longworth for the same term. A Vicarage house belonging to the Rector is not worth 40s. a year.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* vol. iii.

Ecton, in 1742, records, *ex relatione Reverendi Doctoris Bray*, (see *Notitia Cestr.* vol. i. p. 344, Note 3,) that Bolton was endowed with a lease of the Great Tithes by the Lord Keeper Bridgeman.

In a letter to Bishop Gastrell, dated Hindley, April 28th 1721, soliciting the Vicarage of Bolton, then vacant, the Rev. Samuel Lever (Rector of Claughton 1700—1711) says, "My father, who died in 1691, was Mr. Haddon's immediate predecessor, in whose time the Glebe was not given to the Vicar, as since it has been, yet, my Lord, he expended above £800 in building y^e^ Vicarage House, and besides was at the charge of an unfortunate Law Suit with a part of the Parish for the Recovery of Tythes, wherein a corrupt Jury gave a Verdict against him, w^ch^, as many yet can remember, ashtonisht y^e^ whole Court besides. When my Father dyed none of his children were capable of succeeding him, otherwise, as I have been told, the late Sir John Bridgeman wo^d^ have had regard to y^m^. As for myself, (may it please your Lordship,) I took my Master of Arts Degree at Brasenose in Oxford in the year 1699, and ever since have been employ'd in the Ministry: and though I have never been idle I can truly say I never had a place that was worth £40 per ann. I have had 14 Children, 10 of which w^th^ their Mother (I thank God) are living."—*Lanc. MSS. Vol. Letters*, penès me. The east window in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Bolton-le-Moors was inserted A.D. 1845, at the expense of the Vicar, the Rev James Slade M.A. and of the families of Bolling and Carlile with which he is allied. It is an obituary window, recording the decease of several members of the three families. It is an exact *fac simile* of the decorated window in the north Transept of Witney Church in Oxfordshire; consisting of seven lights, and divided in the upper portion into many small compartments. It is filled with very beautiful stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, after a design by the Vicar. In the centre light is our Lord holding a crozier, with His emblem below of the lamb and banner. On His left hand are St. Matthew and St. Mark; on His right, St. John and St. Luke; on the extreme left is St. Paul, and on the extreme right is St. Peter, the Patron Saint of the Church. All the Apostles have their appropriate emblems below, and are surmounted with rich canopies; and between the emblems and the figures are the various inscriptions. The upper part is filled with groups representing the Annunciation, the Adoration, the Crucifixion, the Sepulture, the Resurrection, and the Ascension, interspersed with Angels.

A new font of Caen stone was presented in 1845 by Matthew Dawes Esq. F.G.S. of

[resigned the See in 1256, and died in 1257;] confirm.[ed] by his success.[or, Roger de Longespe,] after y^e^ death of y^e^ Incumbent· *MS. St.*

An.[no] 1503, Prior and Convent of Marresley in Yorkshire, presented to Boulton. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook*] 1. p. 1. Qu.[ery,] wh.[ether] this Bolton?[3]

An.[no] 1623, one Dickinson admitted ad Lecturum[4] in Eccles.

Bolton, as an obituary remembrance of his father and mother. It is octagonal, and sufficiently large for immersion. The design is from the antient font of Over in Cambridgeshire, except the panels on the basin, which, instead of containing a plain shield on each face, have perpendicular tracery on the alternate sides, and shields within cusps (taken from Sir John Speke's Chantry in Exeter Cathedral) on those panels facing the cardinal points. These latter are charged with a plain cross surmounted at the intersection by the letters ✠ ℌ ℭ on the east side, by the double triangle on the west, by two keys in saltire on the north, and on the south by the arms of Dawes, (or, on a bend engrailed, between six battle-axes erect, azure, three swans with wings elevated, argent.) The mouldings between the basin and the shaft contain in beautiful black letter type the following inscription:—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of Matthew Corr Dawes, who deceased 27th October 1827, and of Elizabeth his wife, who deceased 23rd October 1825. Matthew Dawes of Bolton, eldest son of the above Matthew Corr and Elizabeth, dedicates this font, 1845. *En Dieu est tout.*" The cover is of oak, of an ogee outline, the panels pierced with perpendicular tracery, and the ribs crocketed and terminating in a finial. It is altogether an excellent piece of workmanship, reflecting great credit on Mr. Thomas, the sculptor.

There is also a piece of sculpture by Chantrey on the wall of the north Aisle, being a likeness of the late John Taylor Esq. of Bradford House near Bolton, who died in 1824.

In the Chancel are several old stalls of good workmanship, in some of them the seats turn up as *misereres*, and underneath one is the Derby crest of the Eagle and Child, and another has an Acorn the crest of the Bartons of Smithills.

[2] Mr. Prescott of Chester, the Deputy Registrar, an antiquary, and friend of Dr. Leigh, the author of the *Natural History of Lancashire*, (see p. 168, and b. iii. p. 20,) writing to Bishop Gastrell then at Christ Church, Oxon. 9th November 1717, says, "I believe most of the Parishes, except some great ones, and a few Chapelrys, have given in the numbers of the several families of Churchmen and all Dissenters, and I hope your Lordship will be pleased with the majority." — Gastrell's *MSS. Reg. Chester.*

[3] This probably refers to the Priory of Marrick and to the Church of Bolton upon Swale, both in the North Riding of Yorkshire. — See Dugdale's *Mon.* vol. i. p. 485, and Whitaker's *Richm.* vol. i. pp. 45, 220.

[4] This Lecture was founded by the Rev. James Gosnell (See *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. i. p. 10, *Note*) Vicar of Bolton, (omitted in Baines's Catalogue of the Vicars.) Mr.

de Bolton-in-le-Moors. *B.*[*ishop*] *Bridg.*[*eman's*] *Subsc.*[*ription*] *B.*[*ook,*] f. 21.

Gosnell's will is dated the 9th of January 1622, in which he describes himself as, "by the gracious goodness of God, a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, having exercised my said Ministerie above forty years in Bolton in the Moors to God's glory and the comfort of my conscience, being now somewhat diseased in body;" and further on he adds, "touching my Ministry I doe give all the People of God to understand that I have delivered noe doctrine but such as in my conscience I took to bee agreeable to God's most sacred Word, & I protest before God and men that I am verily persuaded the Religion now estab[d] in this Kingdome to be, concerning the substance of the Articles, of the doctrine of Faith and Sacraments, the only true Religion of God by which men shall be saved, and for the matter of formality I protest as before God that the maine cause of my not yielding is and hath beene for that I think the things urged to have beene in themselves simply unlawfull and inconvenient . . . . my funerals shall be only a Drinking, not above the expenses of five marks for such as accompany my Corps to the burial." He gives legacies to his brother John Gosnell, his sister Judith Powell; and to Alice Dickinson alias Rogerson, and to John Nuttall her brother, and Dorothy and Jane Nuttall her sisters, children of Ashton Nuttall, who are the principal legatees; his watch to his "steed grandson," Francis Nuttall, and a two and twenty shillings piece to Mary his wife; to Mr. John Langley, "my beste gowne;" to Mr. James Langley his brother, "my second gowne and grogram suite;" to Mr. Sanderson, Vicar of Bolton, (see *Notitia Cestr.* vol. i. p. 10, *Note*) "my p'cher's gowne lyned with lambe, & my foure books of Bellarmyne's works;" to "Mr. Horrocks my stuff cloke, & to Mrs. Rathbande my mourning cloke." He mentions having lately purchased lands of Richard Fogg of Darcy Lever, situate in Balderston, which he conveys to his "well-beloved James Lever of Darcy Lever, Richard Fogg, John Bradshaw, and Ellis Crompton Gents. of the same, James Crompton of Breightmett Gent. and John Norris of Bolton, draper, and their heirs and assigns," in trust, to divide the rents into six parts, and to pay annually four of the same to a Preacher, distinct from the Vicar of Bolton, to preach in the Parish Church upon every Lord's day and Monday, towards his yearly stipend of £30; and the first part of the said six parts he gave to the Poor of Bolton, Darcy Lever, and Little Lever; and the other sixth part he gave to the Master and Usher for the time being of Bolton School. He appointed for his executors his "Christian friends Thomas Howarth of Rocliffe, and George Smith of Aynsworth." He appears to have been a wealthy man, and is erroneously called James Goswell in Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*, vol. iii. p. 509, *Addenda*, in which there is an extract from a letter of his dated Bolton about 1584, from Baker's *MS. Collections*, vol. xxxii. pp. 436-7. He says, "here are great stores of Jesuits, Seminaries, Masses, and plenty of whoredom. The first sort our Sheriff (Edmund Trafford Esq.) courseth pretty well." It will be noted that the Roman Catholic Families of the Parish were only forty-three in the time of Bishop Gastrell, so that the 'coursing,' or rather, it may be hoped, a better system, had succeeded in reducing the number.

One Mr. Holm[5] gave 20l p.[er] an.[num] to a Lecturer to preach [on the] Sund.[ay] afternoon and Fryd.[ay] before [the] Sacr.[a-ment.]

An.[no] 1662, Faculty to Vic.[ar] of Bolton to execute the office of a Preacher on ye usuall dayes appointed for Lectures in that Church. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 3. [The Clerk is chosen according to the 91st Canon, and his salary is 9l per annum, besides Church dues. *Vicar Morral's Return.*]

An.[no] 1673, 4 Wardens, 1 assist.[ant] for Bolton, besides Chap.[els.]

Six Churchw.[ardens] for ye 6 Towns. viz. Great Bolton, Har- Towns.
wood, Turton, Edgworth, Rivington, Blackrod; to the election of each person [the] consent of ye Vicar is required. *Certif.*[*ied*] an.[no] 1724.

[5] This benefactor was William Hulme of Hulme and Kearsley Esq. the Founder of the Hulmeian Exhibitions at Brasenose College Oxford, who, by indenture dated 8th August 1691, covenanted with William, Earl of Derby, Sir John Bridgeman Bart. Thomas Lever Esq. and Roger Thropp Gent. at that time the joint Manerial owners, to improve eight acres of land, part of Bolton Moor, and legally settle the same so that the rents might be employed for the maintenance of a Lecturer or Preaching Minister of the Gospel, conformable to the Church of England, and duly licensed in the Parish Church of Bolton upon Sundays and such Festivals and Fasting Days or other times as the said William Hulme should direct, and the Lords of the Manor conveyed the common land on this condition. By indenture dated 2nd January 1790, and made between James Taylor of Sharples Yeoman, heir-at-law of the said William Hulme, and Lord Grey de Wilton and seven other persons, after reciting so much of the will of James Gosnell as relates to the Lectureship, and also reciting the indenture of 8th August 1691, and that Mr Hulme had improved the eight acres of land, but (dying very shortly afterwards) had not settled the same for the uses aforenamed, and that the lands were then vested in the said James Taylor, he the said Taylor conveyed them to Lord Grey de Wilton and others, and their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust, to pay the rents to a licensed Lecturer in Bolton Church, conformable to the Church of England, to read prayers every morning in the week before every Sacrament day, with a Lecture on the Friday in every such week, or upon every Lord's Day and Monday in the year, as mentioned in Mr. Gosnell's will, so that the two charitable donations might go together. *Lanc. MSS.*

The Charity Commissioners do not notice Mr. Hulme in connection with the Bolton Lectureship, and the information afforded to the Commissioners in this respect, appears to have been very imperfect, as the rental of the eight acres of land forms the most important portion of the Lecturer's income.

By Covenant in [a] Lease made by S^r J. Bridgman, an.[no] 1698, [the] Vicar is to enjoy all y^e profits of y^e Rect.[ory,] except 20^l p.[er] an.[num] to be paid to Wigland[6] School, provided he be nominated by S^r J.[ohn] Bridgman or his heirs, otherwise y^e profits to goe to some other person soe nom.[inated] to officiate in y^e Church. v.[ide] *Lease*.

Par.[ish] 30 m.[iles] in circumference, besides Blackrode, w^ch joins to no part of it.

Halls. Haulgh Hall,[7] Little Bolton,[8] Hall of [the] Wood,[9] Entwistle,[10] Lostock Hall,[11] Darcy Lever.[12]

[6] Probably a mistake for Wigan, as the family had no property at Wigland in the parish of Malpas.

[7] Haulgh Hall is the property of the Earl of Bradford, inherited from his ancestors, the Bridgemans, who obtained it by purchase in the reign of James I. It was settled, with other Lancashire property, upon Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Simpson M.A. on her marriage with Henry, son and heir apparent of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, by indenture dated 2d July 1755. In 1821 a barrow was opened here containing two Kist-vaens, an urn of red earth, a number of mouldering bones, and a bronze spear head.

[8] Little Bolton Hall, a wood, plaster, and brick house, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Manor House of the Boltons. In the year 1600 it was the seat of Richard Bolton Esq. and now belongs to Mr. Tipping.

[9] Hall-i'-th'-Wood is a large, and interesting wood and plaster structure, partly modernized. The Porch was added in 1648, by Alexander Norris Gent. whose ancestors resided here in 1550. The estate, consisting of upwards of 1761 acres, passed in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Alexander Norris Gent. to John Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. in the seventeenth century, and is now possessed by his descendant, Le Gendre P. Starkie Esq. The situation of the house is extremely picturesque, and the prospect bold and pleasing. There are views of it in Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire* and in Baines's History of the County. The house was the residence of Samuel Crompton, who, in 1779, invented a mechanical engine called the Mule, being a combination of two machines used in the manufacture of Cotton. In 1812 Parliament granted him £5,000 for his invention; and in 1842 his children received £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

[10] Entwisle Hall was long the seat of a knightly family of the same name, which occurs as early as the time of King John. William de Radcliffe gave two bovates of land in Entwisle to Robert de Entwisle in marriage with his daughter, in the time of Henry III. — *Testa de Nevill'*. In the 14th Henry VI. John Entwisle held the Manor of Entwisle of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at a rent of 12d. a year. Of this house was Sir Bertine Entwisle, Viscount and Baron of Briebec in Nor-

A School-house, 24 yards long and 7 broad, built upon part of ye Glebe belong.[ing] to ye Rec.[tor] (for which 5s p.[er] an.[num] is paid), encompassed wth a yard, walled round, contain-[ing] about 60 perch.[es.] It was built wth part of 600l left by Rob. Lever,[13] who died an.[no] 1644. School.

mandy, one of the heroes of Agincourt, and who fell at the battle of St. Albans in 1455, being, no doubt, a "gentleman of blood and quality." Camden speaks of "Entwissel having had noble proprietors of its own name." The family is now represented by J. S. Entwisle of Foxholes Esq.

[11] Lostock Hall was built by Christopher Anderton Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by the royal arms and the date 1590 yet remaining. Much of the house has disappeared. Laurence Anderton, third son of —— Anderton of Anderton Esq. settled here in the fifteenth century, and his descendants remained in possession of the estate until its confiscation by Sir Francis Anderton, the sixth and last Baronet, in the year 1745. Sir Francis Anderton died issueless in 1760. It afterwards became the property of his kinsman, Mr. Blundell of Ince Blundell, by purchase. Lostock was only a reputed Manor, no rights having been exercised; and a power was reserved by an Act of Parliament, obtained 47 George III. by Henry Blundell Esq. the Honourable Edward Perceval, and others, proprietors of the Township of Lostock, that in case any person should claim the Lordship or reputed Lordship, and establish his claim, his manerial rights should be reserved.

[12] Darcy Lever Hall was the residence of John Bradshaw Gent. in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and his grandson, John Bradshaw Esq. who died May 1st 1662, left at his death, by his first wife, Alice, daughter of Mr. Robert Lever of Darcy Lever, a son James, æt. 52 in 1664, whose great grandson, John Bradshaw Esq. baptized at the Collegiate Church in Manchester 13th August 1708, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1753, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Peploe D.D. Bishop of Chester, and dying in 1777, was succeeded by his son James Bradshaw Esq. who by his second wife Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Greaves of Culcheth, had issue John Bradshaw Esq. born June 30th 1782, and who died at Bath 19th January 1816, leaving issue by his wife, Charlotte Mary Smith (marriage covenant dated 24th and 25th February 1809) James Edward Bradshaw of Kington Magna near Shaftesbury, and of Marnhall in the county of Dorset Esq. and John Bradshaw of Vicar's Hill House near Lymington in the county of Southampton Esq.; the latter afterwards assumed the surname of Greaves. Mr. Bradshaw is the owner of Darcy Lever Hall.

[13] Robert Lever Gent. was a citizen and clothier of London, and by will dated the 16th of March 1641, devised certain lands in Harwood to his brothers William and John Lever, they allowing £350 for the same, otherwise to sell the said lands, and the money raised by the sale, together with £250 more, to be disposed of for maintaining a Free School or a Chapel, as his executors should think best. The executors built and endowed a School at Bolton. In 1655 the brothers of the testator were dead;

[The] Revenues of the School are 24^{l} p.[er] an.[num] upon houses in Manchester; 14^{l} p.[er] an.[num] on land in Harwood; 10^{l}·8^{s}·4^{d} on land in Balderston; 3^{l}·4^{s} [for] land and 2^{l} [for a] ten.[ement] in Little Lever; 1^{l}·13^{s}·4^{d} [for] land in Tockholes; 4 cottages, 2^{s}·8^{d}, 2^{s}·6^{d}, 2^{s}, 1^{s}. Int.[erest] of 100^{l} in mortgage upon houses, 5^{l}; of 40^{l} upon bond, 2^{l}. In all, 62^{l}·13^{s}·10^{d} given by div.[ers] persons at different times.

[The] Feoffees nom.[inate the] Master. Writings are kept in an Iron Chest in y^{e} Vicaridge. v.[ide] *Nom.*[*ination*] *an.*[*no*] 1689, *Pap. Reg.*

Charities. In [no] 22 Jac. 1. Inquis.[ition] about money given tow.[ards] a Free School, or [for the] Poor in this place. *MS. Hulm.* 98. A. 16. 38.

and William Lever of Kersall Gent. son and heir of William Lever of Kersall Gent. the last surviving brother of the testator, in 1658 conveyed the lands in Harwood to George Chetham Esq. and others, for the purposes mentioned in the will of Robert Lever. In 1622 the Rev. James Gosnell gave one-sixth part of his lands in Balderston to the Master of the School of Bolton; and other benefactions belonged to this School prior to Lever's death. In 1787 the Governors of the School were incorporated by Act of Parliament, and in 1827 the whole income of the School amounted to about £485 a year.

Of the same family were Thomas Lever M.A. a learned controversialist and writer, who was born at Little Lever, and died in 1577 Master of Sherburn Hospital near Durham; and also his brother Ralph Lever M.A. Archdeacon of Northumberland, Master of Sherburn Hospital, Canon of Durham, and Dean of that Cathedral.

[14] Rev. Richard Goodwin M.A. of Harwood, by will dated the 27th of August 1684, gave £5 a year, out of his estate of inheritance in Harwood, "to be bestowed upon the poor, sick, or needy well-carried diligent familes, not common beggars, by 10s. a piece, as opportunity should be afforded;" but it was not stated where the same should be bestowed, and by an arrangement made in 1729 £50 was paid by the owner of the estate to the inhabitants of Harwood, and £50 to the inhabitants of Bolton, and accepted in lieu of the annuity. Nothing has been paid to the poor since 1732. Mr. Goodwin, whilst Minister of Cockey Chapel, was married there on the 3rd of August 1641, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Crompton of Brightmet. This puritanical alliance connected him with several celebrated Nonconformist families. Of his wife's sisters, Alice married Mr. Robert Gregg, afterwards Vicar of Bolton; Abigail married Mr. Oliver Heywood; and Mary married Mr. John Okey, whose singularly-inscribed grave-stone, in Bolton church-yard, is well known. Mr. Goodwin became Vicar of Bolton in 1642, was ejected in 1662, and died in 1685, æt. 72.

Left by Mr. [Thos.] Marsden 150l for clothing and teaching poor boyes to read, [in 1714]; Mr. [John] Guest 60l, [the] Int.[erest] for Shirts and Shifts [to be given to] the poor; Mr. Goodwin,[14] [the] Vicar, 5l, [the] Int.[erest to be given] to poor Housekeepers; Mrs. Blackburn 10l, her relations to be considered in ye distribution; Tho. Lever 30l; Mrs. Chetham 20l tow.[ards] building a Gallery for [the] benefit of ye Vicar; R. Roscoe 10l; Wth these last sums, abt an.[no] 1714, were enclosed and improved 12 Lancashire Acres off ye Moor, set at 16l p.[er] an.[num.] [The] remainder of ye Rent, after [the] Int.[erest] of ye sev.[eral] sums [is] paid, goes to augment ye Charity School. Given by Mr. Marsh 40s p.[er] an.[num] for Shirt-cloth; Mr. Mort 4l p.[er] an.[num] out of Tyths in Legh Parish, to ye Poor; Lau. Brownlow a Mess.[uage] in Tonge and 40l, in 1630; Ellis Crompton, of Hacking, 10l.

BLACKROAD.[1] Certif.[ied] 21l·00s·7½d, viz.; [a] Stipend from ye Crown 4l·4s·1½d; [the] Int.[erest] of 326l·10s·0d, being the whole Chap.[el] stock, 16l·6s·6d. The old stock, [the] donours [of

Chap.Par. Towns. 1.

[1] Dedicated to St. Katherine. Value in 1834 £90. Registers begin in 1607.

In the first year of King John, Hugh le Norris, called in the *Testa de Nevill*, Hugh de Blakerode, obtained a charter for a carucate of land in Blackroade; and about the 8th Edward II. Sir William Bradshaigh M.P. obtained the Manor in marriage with Mabel, daughter and coheiress of Sir Hugh Norris. After some mesne descents and alienations, it again passed to the Bradshaighs, and is now in the possession of their representative, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The Chapel was built in the fifteenth century, by Thomas Houghton and Edward Norris Esqrs. the joint lords of the Manor. It was rebuilt in 1766 by funds raised by a Brief.

In 1650 the *Parl. Inq.* reported, that "Blackrode Chapel lyes in a corner of the Hundred of Salford, and is fit to be made a Parish Church. Mr. Gerard Browne officiates, a painfull, godly, orthodox Minister, and a man of pious life and conversation," who had been appointed by the 2nd Classis, Mr. Hilton, an unordained person, having been declared insufficient and unworthy, and his baptisms pronounced null.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 41. "£4 per annum is paid by the Receiver att the Auditt, and a donative of 6s. being ye interest of £10 per ann. given by Richd. Turner of Haugh, decd. in the hands of Geo. Taylor of Blackrode, who hath given security for

which are] not known, was 90l. Given by Edw. Holt of Wigan 150l; H. Norris of Adlington 40l &c.

An.[no] 1542, [a] person [was] Instituted to ye Chantry of ye Blessed Catherine of Blackroad. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B*[*ook*] 1. *p.* 12.

1 Warden, an.[no] 1673. [The Churchwarden here for Bolton, serves likewise for this Church, 1722.]

An ancient Chappel, long since endowed wth 12l p.[er] an.[num]; [the] Vic.[ar] of Bolton and Inhab.[itants] contrib.[ute] 9l p.[er] an.[num] more. *Warden Wroe's Acct.* 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

This Chappelry is 7 or 8 miles in circuit; [the] Chapl. [is] 6 m.[iles] from Bolton, [and] 2 m.[iles] from Rivington.

Hall. An anc.[ient] seat called Park Hall.

School. A Free Gram.[mar] School [was] erected by [the] Trustees of John Holmes, [Citizen and Weaver of London] who an.[no] 1568, gave [by will] 8l p.[er] an.[num] to ye Master, and 5l p.[er] an.[num] for a Scholar in St. Marie's [Pembroke Hall] in Camb.[ridge] to be chosen out of this School, out of an estate in [the Parish of All Saints] Lombard Street, London, [and St. Edmund in the City of London] to be paid by [the] Vicar and Church.[wardens] of St. Sepulchre, Lond.[on.]

Left by Mrs. [Elizabeth] Tildesley, [Widow] an.[no] 1627, [an] estate in Bedford let for 16l p.[er] an.[num] besides a fine of 100l said to be worth 40l p.[er] an.[num] wn ye Lease expires; by Mr. [Henry] Norris an.[no] 1639, 40l [the] Int.[erest] to [be paid to the] Master, who is nom.[inated] by [the] Trustees.

[The] School being ruinous, [it] was rebuilt by Ellis Foster, ye present Master, [1718] about 7 or 8 years agoe.

the same unto Nicholas Turner of the same. The Tithes are worth £20 per ann. antiently paid to Mr. Anderton of Lostock, and since his delinquency, are taken for the use of the publick."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. Mr. Anderton had the misfortune to be a loyal subject, and consequently was opposed to Cromwell and the ruling powers; his property was therefore confiscated and his family ruined. Dr. Merle D'Aubignè suppresses these startling events in the Life of the Protector, and asserts that "the Commonwealth was remarkable for its Christian virtues."—p. 278.

[The] Int.[erest] of 100l fine paid for Bedford Estate.
[The] Feoffees name ye Master.

Given by Mr. [Miles] Turner of Wigan 75l; Edw. Holt of Wigan 100l; Mr. Norris 20l; 2 others 10l each; and 3 [others] 5l each;[2] and 4s p.[er] an.[num] by Edw. Pilkington [by will dated 28 Aug. 1644.] Charities.

BRADSHAW.[1] Certif.[ied] yt there is nothing at all belongs to it. Vol. [untary] contrib.[utions] abt 12l p.[er] an.[num]. [The] Prescript.[ive] and other dues to ye Rectory from this Hamlet [are] not above 30s p.[er] an.[num.] [*Cert.*[*ified*] an.[no 1717.][2] Pap. ..... 35 Diss. M. P. [about 130 m.] Q..... 1.

[2] In 1722 the Vicar of Bolton stated that the income of the Free School of Blackrod amounted to £24; that the Clerk was chosen by the Minister, and that he received what the people pleased to give him. In 1827 the School income was £140. 4s. per annum; and the Charity Commissioners stated that they could obtain no account of £100 given by "Edward Holt in 1741," or of two gifts of £10 and £5; and they deemed them lost charities.

[1] Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £97. Registers begin in 1814.

Henry de Bradshaw had a grant of common in Tottington from Henry Montbegon, Lord of Tottington, for his cattle and sheep in Bradshaw, by deed without date, but probably of the time of King John. Henry de Bradshaw his son, had a similar grant by deed from Alexander de Keverdale, Lord of Harwood, of lands called Troms Booth. In 1474 Elias de Bradshaw Esq. held his lands of the Lord De la Warr. The family continued to reside here in uninterrupted male succession until the latter part of the seventeenth century. John Bradshaw of Bradshaw Esq. in his will dated the 15th of March 1693-4, recites his indentures of the 15th and 16th of May 1692, whereby he empowered his trustees, Henry Wrigley of Langley, Thomas Bradshaw of Haslingden, and John Jenkinson of Failsworth Gents. by lease, mortgage, or sale, to raise legacies for his younger children from his Manor of Bradshaw, Bradshaw Hall, and all his lands in Bradshaw, Harwood, and Tottington, and these trusts fulfilled, he devised the same lands to his son John Bradshaw, and his heirs. This son shortly afterwards, having no issue by his wife, a daughter of —— Gregg of Chester, sold the estate to Henry Bradshaw of Marple Hall in the county of Chester Esq. The Manor afterwards passed with Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Bradshaw Esq. to Nathaniel Isherwood of Bolton Esq. and is now vested in the trustees of her descendant Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood Esq.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi.

Hall. This Chap.[el] is said to belong to Bradshaw Hall,[3] and (as some Inhabit.[ants] now living affirm) it was built about 70 years agoe by y^e^ Bradshaw Family, but [it] is now decaying. *Certif.*[*ied*] *by Vic.*[*ar*] *an.*[*no*] 1722.

'Tis now well repaired, an[no] 1724.

[It is] about 2 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church, [and] 2 m.[iles] from Turton.

[There is] no Diss.[enters'] Meet.[ing House,] an.[no] 1724. No School. No Charities.

[2] This certificate, under the hand of the Rev. Peter Haddon M.A. Vicar of Bolton, dated September 20th 1717, was addressed to Dr. Wroe. The Vicar writes, "I sent you by the carrier, on Tuesday se'nnight, an acc^t^ of the Chappels which my Lord Bp. of Chester required; that letter w^ch^ should have brought it I hear miscarryed, therefore I send this. Bradshaw Chappel is of antient erection, hath no endowment at all, & the Minister is maintain'd by the contribution of y^e^ people, which scarce amounts to £12 per annum." Haddon's successor in the Vicarage afterwards certified, "This Chappel belongs to Bradshaw Hall, and y^e^ Minister is maintained by subscription of the neighbourhood. The Clerk's income is also by collection." The Chapel was in existence in 1650, when Mr. Fellgate was the Teacher, "being a man of a civill carriage, elected by the congregation, and supported by voluntary contribution."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. This was probably the "very ignorant Irishman" who was a Probationer at Middleton, and for fifteen months the only Minister there, but never ordained, during the Commonwealth.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, b. ii. p. 236. In 1687 Bishop Cartwright ordained Thomas Whitehead B.A. de Jesu Cant. Curate de Bradshaw Cap. æt. 23, and invited all the Clergy ordained to dine with his Lordship at one table, along with Bishop Labourne, the Romish Prelate, then at Chester.—*Diary*, p. 80. In 1843 the Chapel was a mean and dilapidated structure, the nomination of the Incumbent being vested in the Vicar of Bolton.

[3] Bradshaw Hall is a respectable house of the early part of the seventeenth century, embosomed in wood, though surrounded by Print Works. The arms of Bradshaw are cut in stone over the hall door, and emblazoned in the windows. This family, which traced their origin to Henry de Bradshaw, living about the year 1210, continued here in male descent for twenty-five generations. After the sale of Bradshaw, the family was represented by the descendants of Thomas Bradshaw Esq. (great uncle of the vendor,) and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Rawsthorne of Lum Hall Esq. and whose grandson, Rawsthorne Bradshaw Gent. by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Henry Walmsley of New Malton in the county of York, had a son, Dr. Henry Bradshaw, living in Salford in 1765, and who considered himself entitled to this estate of his male ancestors.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. pp. 153, 4, 5, 6.

Chap.Par.

RIVINGTON.[1] Certif.[ied] 28l·00s·00d viz; 4l from ye owners of ye Old Hall;[2] 10l, Int.[erest] of 200l given by Mr. G. Shaw; 7l·10s Int.[erest] of 150l given by Mr. J.[ohn] Fielding; 4l Int.[erest] of 80l upon Mortgage on Land; 1l·10s Int.[erest] of half ye gift of one Broadhurst [in 1681, "if there shall be a sound Orthodox Minister there"]; 1l Int.[erest] of 20l in [the] hands of John Halliwell.

100l given formerly by Tho. Anderton, and 10l by his sister, now lost, supposed to have been applied by [the] Diss.[enting] Trustees to ye maint.[enance] of yr Teacher. *Curate's Acct. to B.*[*ishop*] *Strat.*[*ford.*] *Pap. Reg.*

By a grant of Q.[ueen] *Eliz.*[*abeth*] an.[no] R.[egni] 8, it appears that this Chappel had been built long before, at ye charge of ye Inhab.[itants,] and was then and thereby made a Paroch:[ial] Chappel, to all intents and purposes, by the Queen: v[ide] Grant

[1] Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £90. Registers of baptisms and burials begin in 1703, and marriages in 1754.

In the 10th Edward III. Alexander, son of Cecily de Rivington, granted the Manor to Robert de Pilkington, and from him descended Richard Pilkington of Rivington Esq. who died in 1551, aged sixty-five years, and by whom, according to Dr. Fuller, the Chapel was built. He married Ann, sister of Roger and Laurence Asshawe of Hall o'th' Hill in Heath Charnock, who was living in 1566, by whom he had issue seven sons and five daughters; of which James, the second son, was one of the six Divines for correcting the Book of Common Prayer, and in 1560 was consecrated Bishop of Durham. He died on the 23rd of January, 1575. The Manor was devised to Trustees by the Bishop's nephew, Robert Pilkington, in 1605, and was sold by them to Robert Lever of Darcy Lever Esq. whose daughter and heiress, Jane, married John Andrews Esq. grandson of William Andrews of Twywell in the county of Northampton, and ancestor of Robert Andrews Esq. the present Manerial owner.

The following inscription on a monument in Rivington Chapel records the Founder:

"Vivit post Funera Virtus. Richard' Pilkington qui Templum hoc condidit hic sepeliebatur ano Dni 1551, et Maii 24, tunc donica Trinitatis, ac ætatis suæ 65, bonæ memoriæ Vir.

"Alicia Asshaw ei uxor 12 liberos ei peperit, è quibus tres concionatores fuerunt et Cantabrigiensis à Collegio S. Johannis, ac ea vivit octogenaria. Fathers teache yor children nurtur & learning of the Lorde.

"Jacobus istorum filius creat' Episcop' Dunelmē 2 Martii ano 1560, et ætatis suæ 42, hanc Scholam aperuit anno 1566 et Templum. Children obey yor parents in ye Lord."

made to [the] Gov.[ernors] of [the] Free School by y^e^ Queen, by Authority of Parl^t^. *Pap. Reg.*

[The] Chap.[el was built] for y^e^ use of [the] Inhab.[itants] of Rivington, Anglezark, Hemshaws, and Foulds, who were then reckoned to be 500.

The Inhab.[itants] at their proper charges to find a Curate. This Grant [was] made to y^e^ Gov.[ernors] of y^e^ School, but no power [was] given them to choose a Curate. V.[ide] *Grant.*

1 Warden an.[no] 1673.

Hamlets 2, Riv.[ington] and Anlezark.

Hall. Rivington Hall.[3]

6 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church; 2 from Blackrode.

[2] From a statement made on the 3rd of June 1717, by Mr. Joshua Dixon, Minister of Rivington, it appears that Mr. John Andrews and Mr. William Breres, owners of the Old Hall, paid the £4, which was a rent charge thereon, having been originally given, before 1649, by Robert Lever of Little Lever Gent. and Thomas Breres of Rivington Gent. and charged on lands which they had purchased of Mr. Rivington; that Mr. George Shaw was born in Anlezark; that the £80 had been given by various individuals whose names were forgotten, and was then placed on mortgage of one Hamer's lands in Rivington. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1666.

It was certified in 1722 by the Rev. Thomas Morrall, Vicar of Bolton, that Bishop Pilkington "gave the lands belonging to the Church of Rivington, in value £27 per annum."—*MS. Return* in the Bishop's Registry, Chester.

It might appear from the following inscription on a brass in the Chapel that the Bishop was not the benefactor:—"Here Lyeth the Bodye of George Shaw, Gentleman, who was the fourth sonne of Lawrence Shaw of High Bullough in the county of Lancaster, who in his Lyfe tyme gave £200 to be as stocke for ever for the use of the Church of Rivington, the profitts whereof to be paid yearly to a Preaching Minister at this Church. And at his Death hee gave, besides other large legacies to his kinsfolkes and friends, the sume of £100 to be as stocke for ever, the profitts whereof to be yearly distributed amongst the Poor Inhabitants of Rivington, Andlesargh, Heath Charnock, and Anderton, on Peter's Day and Michael's Day, by even portions: And £190 (being the remainder of his Estate) hee also gave to be bestowed on land or laid out upon a rent charge for ever, the profitts whereof to be lent from tyme to tyme gratis to the poore tennants within the townes aforesaid towards the paying of their Fynes for such tyme and at the discretion of Mr. Alexander Feeilden and Mr. George Shaw his Executors, and their heires, and others named in his last Will. Hee dyed November the viii day, anno Doni. 1650, being of the age of 73 years."

Mr. Shaw lived to see the Chapel of Rivington supplied by an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian Minister; and whatever his own religious opinions might be, it is clear

A Free Gram.[mar] School founded by Jam.[es] Pilkington B.[ishop] of Durham, 8 Eliz. Revenue in Rent and Rent Charges about 40[l] p.[er] an.[num.][4] School.

that he acted rightly. In 1644 Mr. Blackburne was ordained by Bishop Bridgeman, and became settled here; but having given umbrage to the Puritans, he was summoned before the Classis at Bury, March 25th 1647-8, accused of not having been "lawfully ordained," and was therefore summarily dismissed from his Cure.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 40. It was then entrusted to Mr. Samuel Newton, who continued here until 1662, when he made way for the old Incumbent, Mr. Blackburne. Newton is placed, by Calamy, amongst the Nonconformists, but it seems doubtful if he ought to be in that catalogue, as he, in his turn conformed, succeeded Mr. Blackburne, and died Incumbent of Rivington, in 1682, when his funeral sermon was preached on 1 Sam. xxv. 1, by Mr. John Walker, a native of Street, in Heath Charnock, and who was his successor in the Living.

Mr. Shawe, or Asshawe, and his brother John, kinsmen of the Bishop of Durham, died unmarried. Their brother Richard succeeded to a good and ancient estate. Their sister Ann married Mr. James Feilding of Street, and was mother of Alexander Feilding, the Executor above named. John, son of James Shawe of Heath Charnock, great uncle of these two benefactors, married Katherine, daughter of Mr. Richard Pilkington of Rivington, and sister of the Bishop of Durham.—*Lanc. MSS. Ped.* On the 19th of June 1650, it was reported to the Parliamentary Commissioners that Robert Shaw of High Bullough Gent. had in his possession £10 belonging to the Parochial Chapel of Rivington, but that he refused to give security or to pay any interest for the same.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

There was an original portrait of Bishop Pilkington in the Chapel, which perished from age, but in 1708 it was copied at a cost of £6. 10s. defrayed by the Governors of the School. This picture was much damaged by a fire kindled by a maniac for the destruction of the Chapel in 1834, and being removed, the present portrait was placed in its stead. It was painted by Miss Pilkington, from a copy of the second picture, after the year 1813 and before 1823. The inhabitants nominate the Curate.

[3] Rivington Hall was long the seat of the Pilkingtons, and passed with the Manor to Mr. Andrews, the ancestor of the present owner.

[4] Of this sum £26 per annum was paid to the Master, and £14 per annum to the Usher, in 1722, *Certif. of Thomas Morrall M.A. Vic. of Bolton.* The School was founded by Letters Patent dated the 13th of May, 18th Eliz. (1575,) and amongst the Governors named by the Bishop were, Thomas Asshawe Esq. George Pilkington Esq. Thomas Shawe Gent. and Richard Rivington; and the said Letters Patent contained a licence to the inhabitants of Rivington, Anglezark, Helmshawes, and Foldes, to provide a Curate or Minister to perform Divine Service, and all rights of Marriage, Baptism, and Burial, in the Chapel in Rivington. The lands in the county of Durham, settled upon the School by Bishop Pilkington, were sold for £8,213, and Letters Patent obtained in 1823 empowering the Governors to purchase an estate in the

Upon a vacancy of [the] Master the 6 Governours (who are made a Corporation) are to name 2 persons to [the] Master and Sen.[ior] Fellows of St. John's, Camb.[ridge,] they [are] to elect one of y^{m} in six weeks, otherwise y^{e} Master &c. to nominate. [The] Usher to be named by [the] Govern.[ors] in a month, otherwise [the] B.[ishop] of Durham or [of] Chester to nominate. V.[ide] *Abstract of Foundation, Pap. Reg.*

Charities. Given by John Shaw[5] 200^{l}; John Broadhurst (in 1681) 60^{l}; The Int.[erest] of [one] half to [be given to] y^{e} Poor, and 10^{l}, Int.[erest] to his poor Relations in Rivington.

Augm. Pap..... 00

TURTON.[1] Certif.[ied] 4^{l}·14^{s}·00^{d}, viz. [the] Int.[erest] of 74^{l} given formerly, and 20^{l} lately by Mrs. Ab.[igail] Chetham.

township of Wheelton near Rivington, for £3,000, leaving lands unsold belonging to the School under the annual value of £230. The entire income of the School in 1827 was £308. 9s. 8d.; and, whilst the funds have been beneficially managed, there is probably not another instance on record of a Bishop having founded a School under a Royal Charter, expressly on the principles of the English Church, which has passed into the hands of "Unitarians" and Independents.—See 19*th Rep. Char. Com.*

[5] It appears from his monument in brass still remaining in Rivington Chapel, that he was the second son of Mr. Lawrence Shaw of High Bulhaugh, in Anglezargh, and his wife, Ciceley, daughter of Mr. Wormall, that he gave "out of lands" ten shillings yearly for ever for the repair of Rivington Church, and twenty nobles yearly to the poor. He died Nov. 13th 1627, aged fifty-five years.

It is recorded on a Table of Benefactions in the Church, that in 1627 Mr. John Shaw gave the annual sum of £6. 13s. 4d. to the poor; that Mr. George Shaw gave, prior to 1650, £290; and that Mr. George Shaw of Blackburn, gave in 1650, £220. Lands were bought with the two latter sums, which in 1845 produced an annual income of £330. 17s.

[1] Dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Value in 1834, £155. Registers at Bolton.

In the time of King John, Turton was held by Roger, son of Robert de Holland, and passed from the Royal house of Lancaster to the Knightly family of Orrell of Orrell, near Upholland, who were seated here in 1408, and held the lordship. In the reign of Edward IV. the Torbocks claimed the Manor, and divers suits took place between them and the Orrells, which were finally settled by Lord Derby's award in favour of Mr. Ralph Orrell, on the 1st Oct. 6th Henry VII. At this time Lord De

Augm.[ented] by Mr. Chetham of Castleton, who gave 100l in money, and a house, garden and orchard-stead, consistg of a 3d part of an acre, val.[ue] 120l. [The] Nomination of ye Curate granted to Mr. Chetham upon account of this Augm.[entation.]

la Warr claimed a chief rent of the Lord of the Manor as his subfeudatory, and established it. The Manor and estate were sold Aug. 5th 1628, by William Orrell Esq. and Richard his brother, who had succeeded their improvident brother, John Orrell Esq. in 1626, to HUMPHREY CHETHAM of Clayton Gent. for £4,000, and having continued in various branches of this ever-to-be-honoured family for more than two centuries, were sold about ten years ago, to James Kay Esq. Camden names "Turton Chapel among precipices and wastes;" and Harrison, in 1577, describing the Bradshaw stream, says, "It ryseth of two heades above TURTON CHURCH, whence it runneth to Bradsha, and ere long taking in the Walmesley becke, they go in one channell till they come beneath Bolton in the More." In 1650 the tithes of Turton and Longworth were worth £40 per annum, and were received by Mr. Humphrey Chetham and Mr. Thomas Longworth, who paid thirty-five shillings by way of prescription. "One Widow Haigh, deceased, gave twenty shillings a year, in the hands of John Wood of Turton, towards the maintenance of the Minister there, and the residue of his wages arises from free gifts and contributions of the congregation. Mr. James Livesey, a painful, godly, orthodox Minister, was elected by the unanimous consent of the congregation of Turton, in the place of Mr. Michael Briscoe, a godly Minister, who did officiate by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, but was ousted by some of the Chapelry that did not affect him."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. See also Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 40, 41, for some account of Mr. Livesey, who afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Chetham of Turton Esq.

On the 27th Oct. 1716, Henry Lawson, Clerk, Curate of Turton, and Mr. Christopher Horrocks, an inhabitant of the Chapelry, certified on oath before Thomas Wainwright and Edward Roberts Esqrs. that the certain yearly endowment of the Chapel of Turton consisted only of the interest of £74, except £20 left lately to it by Madame Abigail Chetham, deceased, payable by her nephew, Samuel Chetham Esq. which he had lately laid out towards the building of a house designed by him for the Curate; but that if his proposals for augmenting the said Curacy made to the Governors of the Queen's Bounty take effect, in which the said house, a garden and orchard stead, consisting of the third part of an acre of ground, are included, the said £20 will be by him added to the stock aforesaid, and make the whole £94.—Gastrell's *MSS. Registry, Chester.*

In a letter to Chancellor Wainwright, dated Sep. 11th, 1716, Mr. Haddon, the Vicar of Bolton, says, "The Lord Bishop of Chester (you know) is Patron of Bolton; I, as Vicar thereof, doe & will consent to whatever his Lordship shall advise & think fit to be done as to fixing the right of nomination of a Curate at Turton Chappel in Mr. Chetham, who is settling a salary on a Curate there in order to obtain Queen Anne's Bounty. While that Chappel is under the cognizance of the Ordinary, I do not

His Family used to nomin.[ate] by reason of y^e^ contrib.[utions which were] usually given by him and his tenants to y^e^ Curate.

Not very ancient, but said to be built upon the Foundation of an old Chap.[el.] No endowm^t^, but Mr. Chetham and his tenants contribute about 30^l^ p.[er] an.[num.] *Warden Wroe's Acc^t^ giv.* [*en in*] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

foresee any prejudice can arise to the Vicars of Bolton in future times, & am confident none will in Mr. Chetham's life, who is a very worthy gent^n^. If any thing more express than what I have wrote is requisite and required, you shall have it readily." This was a deserved character of a liberal, pious, and sound Churchman, who, dying intestate in 1744, his brother and heir, Humphrey Chetham Esq. by will dated the 1st of December 1746, gave £1,000 to be invested by his Executors, and two-thirds of the proceeds to be given to the Minister, and the other third to the Schoolmaster, of Turton.

The Chapel was rebuilt in 1779, and, being too small for the population, was again entirely rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1840-1. The Incumbent is nominated by G. M. Hoare Esq. in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of James Green Esq. the grandson of Mrs. Alice Bland, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Edward Chetham of Turton Esq.

In the *MS. Journal* of Mr. William Horrocks of Entwisle, (1678—1714,) are numerous entries relating to Turton Chapel and the Parish of Bolton. "Oct. 3, 1687, James Whitehead, Constable of Entwisle, paid Mr. John Lever, Vicar of Bolton, £4, as a prescription or *modus decimandi*, for the Manor or Lordship of Entwisle, in lieu of all Tyths of Corn and Grain, Wool, Lamb, Pig, and Goose, within the said Manor, for four years last past."

From an entry of "the Alms" received at the Communion, in 1688, it appears that the Holy Eucharist was then administered at Turton on the first Sunday in every month, and the offerings were very large.

The "Chappell Lay" appears to have been regularly levied and collected, and the writer of the Journal punctually records having paid "Chappell Wages, 2 q^rs^ 3s." and "Parson-wages, 1s. 6d." through a long series of years. In 1707 the Poor Tax for Edgeworth, Entwisle, and Quarlton, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Edgworth, per mensū	01 .	02 .	02¾
Entwisle	01 .	04 .	01½
Quarlton	00 .	15 .	00¾
	£03 .	01 .	05 in all.

On the 4th of March 1657, the whole township of Entwisle was purchased from the Tyldesleys or the several tenants who had leases for lives of the same, in the names of Mr. Entwisle and Mr. Norbury. *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxi.

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1717, wth money and lands [of the] value of 288^{l}·9^{s}·9^{d}, as given in to [the] Gov.[ernors] of [the] Q[ueen]'s Bounty.

1 Warden an.[no] 1673.

5 Hamlets, Turton and Longworth, Edgworth, Entwisle and Quarlton. Towns.

Ancient Seats, Turton Tower[2] and Longworth Hall.[3] Halls.

4 m.[iles] from Bolton; 2 m.[iles] from Bradshaw.

No Warden. [The Clerk is chosen by y^{e} Minister, and his Income depends upon y^{e} People's Pleasure.]

Here is a School erected by y^{e} Ancestours of Mr. Chetham of Castleton, but no settled endowment, only Mr. Chetham allows 4^{l} p.[er] an.[num] for teaching 6 poor children. *Certif.*[*ied*] *an.*[*no*] 1716. School.

But an.[no] 1717, 100^{l} was given by Mr. Chetham's Brother, [Gervase Chetham, the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} cloth[e]s 5 Boyes.[4] Charity.

Mr. Chetham nom.[inates] the Master.

WALMSLEY.[1] Certif.[ied] 05^{l}·13^{s}·00^{d}, viz. 4^{l} in land called Greenloes Pap..... 00 Diss. M. P.

[2] Turton Tower, says Camden, now "the residence of the illustrious family of Orrell," was originally constructed for defence, and almost entirely rebuilt by William, son and heir of John Orrell Esq. in the year 1596, with stone, some of the older parts of the house being then, and now, of lath and plaster. The demesne land consists of three hundred and sixty-five acres. A good view of the house is given in Hall's *Baronial Halls of England*, 1844.

[3] Longworth Hall is now a farm house, without any peculiar characteristic, and has long been the property of Mr. Hulton of Hulton, the owner of the whole township. In 1600 it was the residence of George Longworth Gent.

[4] In the 19*th Rep. of the Charity Com.* p. 212, this benefit is erroneously said to have been conferred by Abigail Chetham by will in 1690, and invested in land, but no proof was adduced. Abigail, daughter of George Chetham of Turton Esq. died in 1714, unmarried; and her nephew, Gervase Chetham, died in 1717-18, æt. 34, being the benefactor.

[1] Dedicated by the name of Christ Church. Value in 1834, £69. Registers at Bolton.

tenem^{t}; 1^{l}·13^{s}, [the] Int.[erest] of 33^{l}, out of w^{ch} [the] Repairs are paid for.[2] There is a Bond from Smith for 17^{l}, and another from Crosse for 7^{l}, which belong to y^{e} Chap.[el] Stock,[3] but both [are] desperate. *An.*[*no*] 1717. [The] Prescript.[ive] and other Dues to y^{e} Rect.[or] from this neighbourhood [are] not above 2^{l}·10^{s} p.[er] an.[num.]

Ancient, and supposed to be consecrated.[4] About 8^{l} p.[er] an.[num] endowm^{t}.

No Contrib.[utions.] *Warden Wroe's Acc^{t}.* an.[no] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

Rent belong.[ing] to [the] Chap.[el,] 6^{l} p.[er] an.[num.] *Certif.*[*ied*] *an.*[*no*] 1722.

[2] The Chapel is situated in the township of Turton, but has long ceased to be supplied by the Incumbent of Turton. It appears to have been built for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Turton and Longworth, and the Churchwarden sent to the Parish Church for these townships is chosen twice out of the former, and once out of the latter place.

[3] In 1650 there was a Chapel Stock of £60 towards the maintenance of the Minister, in the hands of William Stones of Sharples, John Welsh and James Sharrock of Turton; and £40 per annum was paid by the Committee of Plundered Ministers to Mr. Michael Briscoe, who had offended the Chetham family at Turton, and lost the Curacy. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

"There is a Tenement belonging the Chappel of y^{e} value of six pounds p^{r} ann."— Vicar Morrall's *Certif.*

In the Rev. Peter Haddon's statement to Warden Wroe in 1717, he says of this Chapel that it is of ancient erection, and that of this £33, twenty of it was in the hands of Mr. Hugh Entwisle of Bolton, and £13 in the hands of Mr. Henry Lawson, the then Curate and Minister of Turton; that George Smith's Bond and the late Mr. Crosse's Bond were both desperate, but the writings being in Mr. Chetham's hands, who was then in London, a more particular account could not be obtained. There were at that time Prayers and two Sermons at the Chapel, one Lord's Day, every month.

[4] It might have been supposed that the Records of the See, would have afforded the Bishop information respecting those Churches which had been consecrated, but Mr. Prescott, the Registrar, writing to his Lordship at Oxford, in 1717, says, "We have not many antient Books or Records in the Registry — not one discovering the Consecration & Endowm^{t} of the Churches and Chapells. There is one of Entries of Institutions w^{ch} goes some years higher than the Erection of the Bishoprick, the most antient & materiall Books being carried to Lichfield. And many Records of things since the Erection perished here (a Beseiged & Surrendered Place) in the time of the Rebellion."—*MS. Letters, Lanc. MSS.*

The Church was rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £3,000.

Chappell stands in ye Village of Turton.

4 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church; 1½ m.[iles] from Turton.

Served by [the] Curate of Turton.

Here is a small School erected by Contrib.[utions,] about an. [no] 1716, upon Mr. Lonsdal's land; but if ye said School be converted to any other use, it shall revert to Mr. Lonsdal and his heirs. School.

BURY,[1] about 250[l] p.[er] an.[num.] Patron, [the] Earl of Derby.

Same Patron 36 H.[enry] 8. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook*] 1. p. 45. An.[no] 1673, 5 Wardens, 5 Assist.[ants.]

£. s. d.
R. ...29. 11. 05½
Pr. A.. 0. 13. 4
Syn.... 0. 2. 0
Tri.... 0. 7. 2
M. T.

Fam. ...1200
—— ...1000
Pap..... 00
——..... 1
Diss. M. P.
Diss. Fam. 250
[viz. P 1. Q. 6. Ind.]

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £1937. Registers begin in 1590.

Bury was a fee belonging to the Royal Manor of Tottington, and was held by the Lascys, Lords of Blackburnshire, soon after the Norman Invasion. In the reign of Hen. III. Adam de Bury held a knight's fee in Bury of the Earl of Lincoln's fee, who held it of Rob. de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the King's tenant in chief. In 1311 Henry de Bury held a moiety only of the Manor under the Earl of Lincoln, by service, being the one half of a knight's fee; and in 1351 Roger Pilkington held one knight's fee in Bury, formerly held by Sir Adam de Bury, and which appears to have passed by marriage to the Pilkingtons, from the Burys. This Manor continued in the Pilkington family until the attainder of Sir Thomas Pilkington in 1485, when it was granted by the Crown, together with the other large estates of Sir Thomas, who had no issue, to Thomas, Earl of Derby, in which distinguished and noble family it still remains.

There was a Church here at Domesday Survey, and Roger de Poictou, for a short time, was the Patron, but the patronage was afterwards vested in the Lascys. The Church was estimated at £13. 6s. 8d. in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in 1291. In 1386 John de Pylkington was Rector of Bury, and his family had before that time, obtained the advowson from the Lascys. From the Pilkingtons it passed with the Manor to the Derby family, the present noble Patrons. In 1650 the Parliamentary Inquisitors reported that the late Earl of Derby, or the now Earl his son, presented Mr. Peter Travis B.D. to the Church of Bury, who received the profits of the said Rectory for nine years, and now for some years past stands sequestered, as a delinquent, by the Parliament, and that by order of the House, dated the 24th of April

Six Churchwardens, 1 for Bury, chosen by y^e^ Rect.[or;] Heap, Walmsley and Lunt name 3 apiece to y^e^ Rect.[or,] out of w^ch^ he chooses 1. Tottington names 2 to y^e^ Rectour.

1645, in these words,—"As disaff^ll^ to the Parl^t^ & the proceed^gs^ thereof, & in Latham House kept a Garrison ag^t^ the Parl^t^. It is therefore ordered that the s^d^ Rectory be forthwith seq^d^ from the s^d^ Mr. Travis, & that W^m^ Alt & Andrew Latham, godly & orthodox divines, doe for the present officiate the Cure of the s^d^ Par. Church & Preach diligently there, & shall have for their paines the Parsonage House, & Glebe lands, & all the Tithes, Rents, Duties, & Profits of the s^d^ Rectory, till farther order be taken."—*Signed*, Gilbert Millington. "And since the death of M^r.^ Latham, by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers dat. 28 Aug. 1648, M^r.^ Tobias Furness, a godly & orthodox divine, is app^d^ along with M^r.^ Alt."—*Signed*, Nathan Bacon. They preach twice every Sabbath Day, & once every Thursday, being Market Day at Bury, keeping a constant Lecture there as hath been accustomed, & dwell in the Parsonage House, & occupy the Glebe Lands, & receive part of the said Tythes, according to the said order. A tenth part of the same is allowed to Dorothy, wife of the s^d^ Mr. Travis, & her child^n^, viz. £18, paid by the s^d^ Alt & Furness to M^rs.^ Travis, & they each have £80, as Rectors."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Baines, in opposition to the above account, states that Peter Travis was instituted to the Rectory, March 16th 1633, and that in the following year Wm. Rothwell was instituted to the same, whilst Walker has recorded that he was merely Curate to Mr. Travis, and was himself abused, plundered, and turned out.—*Append.* p. 422. Rothwell became Vicar of Leyland at the Restoration, and died in 1677.

Mr. Travis was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to James, Earl of Derby. He rejected the Covenant and the Presbyterian Discipline, and was therefore ejected from this Living and from the Rectory of Halsall, his private estate was sequestered, and his wife and six children were reduced to great poverty. Walker says, that Mr. Alte had formerly been Curate to Mr. Travis, and that he and Mr. Latham did not allow Mrs. Travis and her children one penny towards their support. *Suff. of the Clergy*, p. 380.

On the 26th of February 1660, Charlotte, Countess of Derby, "the true and undoubted Patron," nominated the Rev. John Grenehalgh S.T.B. to the Rectory of Bury, having procured the resignation of John Lightfoot, the last Incumbent, who styles himself "Chaplain" only; and on the 2d of March 1660, Brian, Bishop of Chester, instituted Mr. Grenehalgh. The arms used by the Countess, on black wax, are, on a bend, three stags' heads cabossed, impaling between a chevron three eagles, displayed; and her signature is large and singularly bold. Baines had not ascertained the date of Mr. Grenehalgh's institution, and makes the *Earl* of Derby his Patron.

The Living was improved and the Town benefited by an Act of Parliament obtained by the Hon. and Rev. John Stanley, in 1764, empowering the Rector, for the time being, to grant building Leases of the Glebe for ninety-nine years. In 1775 the Nave of the Church was rebuilt in a debased style, and in 1843 the fine old Tower and

Towns. 2. Bury and Tottington. In Bury 4 Hamlets; Bury, Heap, Walmersley, [and] Elton. Towns.

Tottington is divided into Upper End and Lower End. In Upper [End] are Edenfield, Musberry, [and] Cowpe cum Lenche.

7 Halls; Brandlesome,[2] Heywood,[3] Bamford,[4] New Hall,[5] Lumm Hall,[6] Tottington,[7] Nuttall,[8] Booth,[9] Bridge Hall.[10] Halls.

Spire were, with difficulty, razed, and rebuilt. A Chapel in the north aisle, built by "one Rychard Smith, sometimes Parson of Bury," was conveyed by Hugh Watmough B.D. Rector, and William, Earl of Derby, to Roger Kay of Wyddell Gent. (ancestor of the Rev. Roger Kay,) in 1614.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi.

There are thirteen Chapels in this Parish, many of them filial dependencies, and others vested in Trustees.

[2] Brandlesholme, in Elton, a large house, though now much curtailed in its dimensions, is of timber, brick, and stone, and the older parts appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. The estate passed by marriage with Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Brandlesholme, to Henry, son and heir of John Grenehalgh of Grenehalgh, in the time of Richard II. according to a Pedigree of thirteen descents, in the *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. The last heir male of the family was Henry Greenhalgh Esq. who died about the middle of the last century. The estate now belongs, by purchase, to Henry Folliott Powell Esq. a Captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regt.—See Assheton's *Journal*, p. 5, for some account of the Greenhalghs.

[3] Heywood Hall, in Heap, was the residence of the Heywoods from the latter part of the thirteenth century, until it was sold by the Rev. Robert Heywood in 1717, to John Starky, an opulent attorney in Rochdale, grandfather of James Starky Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire in 1791, who died in 1846, s.p.—See Corser's James' *Iter Lancastrense*, for some interesting particulars of the Heywoods.

[4] Bamford was granted to Thomas de Bamford, by Sir Adam de Bury, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. for his homage and service, and two marks, and an annual rent of 18d. of silver, at the Feast of St. Oswald, the King: and the same Sir Adam afterwards grants all his lands in Bamford to Alexander de Bamford, for a pecuniary consideration, and a rent of 40d. annually at the Feast of St. Oswald. The estate descended lineally to William Bamford Esq. who died in 1757, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Davenport of Stockport Esq. three daughters and coheiresses, and, all of them dying without issue, it was devised by Ann, the eldest coheiress, in 1779 to William Bamford of Tarlton Bridge, a remote kinsman, afterwards Sheriff of Lancashire, who married in 1786 Anna, daughter of Thomas Blackburne of Hale Esq. but dying in 1806 without male issue, it passed with a distant female relative in marriage to Robert Hesketh of Upton in the county of Chester Esq. who assumed the surname of Bamford in 1806, and was grandfather of Lloyd Hesketh Bamford Hesketh of Gwyrch Castle in the county of Denbigh Esq. Bamford was purchased by Mr. Joseph Fenton, whose son James Fenton Esq. in 1841 took down

School. Here is a School, Founded an.[no] 1625, by Hen. Bury. There was 16[l] p.[er] an.[num] settled upon it:[11] But about an.[no]

the Hall, which had been rebuilt in the time of Queen Anne, and erected near the former site a large and handsome modern house.

[5] New Hall was purchased in 1538 by Laurence Rawsthorne of Windsor in the county of Berks Gent. son and heir of William Rawsthorne and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Emor Halliwell, of Rochdale, second son of Adam Rawsthorne of Lumm Gent. It continued to be the residence of the family until the latter part of the seventeenth century. The family is now represented, and this estate held, by Laurence Rawstorne of Penwortham Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, and Sheriff of the county in 1814.

[6] Lumm Hall, in Edenfield, became the seat of Adam Rawsthorne Gent. before the 22d Edward IV. and was conveyed in marriage by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Rawsthorne Esq. about 1660 to Thomas Bradshaw Esq. seventh son of John Bradshaw of Bradshaw Esq. and his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir George Leicester of Toft Bart.

[7] Tottington Hall was the seat of a collateral branch of the very respectable family of Notogh of Notogh, settled here certainly in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Dugdale's Pedigree of the house, which failed in an heiress in the last century. Thomas Nuttall of Tottington Hall Gent. by will dated the 14th of May 1726, devised his estates in Tottington and elsewhere, to Trustees, for the use of his sole child, Margaret, wife of Adam Bagshawe of Wormhill in the county of Derby, Esq. for her life, with remainder to her sons in tail male. In failure of issue, the estates were devised to the testator's kinsman, Thomas, son of William Langley of Thornscow in the county of York Gent. charged with legacies to the testator's god-son, Thomas, son of Nathan Nuttall of Elton, and to his (testator's) sister Crompton's children. The line is presumed to be represented (through Bagshawe,) by Robert Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq.

[8] Nuthall Hall, in the hamlet of Holcomb, and township of Tottington, was the seat of Richard de Notogh, born before the 41st Edward III. 1368, and living in the 20th Richard II. 1397, and the 10th Henry IV. 1408, and descended to Richard Notogh, living in the 9th Henry VII. After many intermediate descents, the estate passed from this family, probably by marriage, to Miles Lonsdale of Field House Esq. about the year 1698, and was conveyed by his descendant and representative, Ann, only child of Henry Lonsdale Esq. about 1790, in marriage to the Rev. Richard Formby of Formby L.L.B. by whom it was sold to Mr. Grant. John, son of Nicholas Golyn of Golynrode in Walmersley, in the parish of Bury, conveyed Golynrode, by deed dated the 7th of September 1491, to Henry Notogh of Notogh, and the arms and crest allowed in 1664 to Thomas Nuttall of Tottington, claiming to represent a collateral line, were allowed by Order of Chapter, in 1841, to George Ormerod of Tyldesley and Sedbury Esq. as heir general of Nuttall of Golynrode, connected with the parent line by registered descent. *Norfolk*, viii. 64, 68, *Coll. Arm.*

1683 it was all spent in a Law Suit. There is but one surviving Trustee, who can give no account of [the] Writings. The present

[9] Booth Hall, a fine wood and plaster building of the time of Henry VII. was at that period the property and residence of a family of the local name, which continued here until shortly after 1664, at which time George Booth Gent. son of Richard Booth, and his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Andrew Holden of Todd Hall Gent. and grandson of John Booth of Booth, who married Alice, daughter of Edwd. Rawsthorne of Newhall Esq. recorded a short Pedigree. The estate passed, probably by purchase, to James Lomax of Unsworth Gent. and was conveyed in marriage by Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheiresses, in 1693, to John Halliwell of Pike House Esq. whose descendant, John Beswicke Gent. B.A. a Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, devised it in 1772 to the uses of his will, and being sold, was purchased in 1796 for £3195, by Robert Nuttall of Bury Esq. It is now the property of his grandson, Robert Nuttall of Kempsay House in the county of Worcester Esq.

[10] Bridge Hall was the residence in the 22d Edward IV. of Roger Holt Gent. described in the Pedigree as a younger son of —— Holt of Grislehurst, and continued in the same family in 1664, when Roger Holt Gent. who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome Esq. recorded a short Pedigree. His son, Richard Holt, married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Robert Bellis M.A. Incumbent of Ince in the county of Chester, and was living in 1706, having one daughter and heiress, who married Nathaniel Gaskell of Manchester Gent. by whom she had two daughters and coheiresses: Rebecca, married Richard Clive of Styche in the county of Salop, Esq. father of Robert, first Lord Clive; and Sarah, married Hugh, eleventh Lord Sempill. The estate was purchased of Lord Sempill and the Clives in 1736 by Robert Nuttall of Bury merchant, and sold by his descendant, Robert Nuttall Esq. to Edmund Grundy Esq. the present owner. The house has been modernized, but some of the earlier Elizabethan parts still remain.

[11] In 1718 Mr. Thomas Clough, Curate of Bury, in a letter to Chancellor Gastrell, says, "I find by some MSS. of the late Mr. Gipps, Rector of Bury, that £12 a y^{r} (not £16) being the stipend settled on the School by Mr. Henry Bury, was belonging to the School in 1679, but that shortly aftd^{s} a law-suit broke out betwixt the feoffees of the School and the owners of the remaining part of the Tenem^{t} called Nabb's Tenem^{t} being a Leasehold Farm in Bury, held under the house of Derby, & on its coming to an issue the feoffees were cast & the Rent lost. The only surviving feoffee is Thomas Nuttall of Bury Gent." This feoffee was the kinsman of the Rev. Roger Kay M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Fittleton in the county of Wilts, who, by Deed dated May 5th 1726, settled Lands and Tenements, called Chadwick Hall, Half Acre, Coptrod, Langfield, Bagslade, Bentwood, Hands, Pits, and Cutlane, in the Parish of Rochdale, on Trustees, as an Endowment for the Grammar School of Bury. The Income of the School from this source, in 1827, amounted to £442. The Rev. Roger Kay, by Will dated the 10th of April 1729, appointed the following Trustees, if he died at Bury, viz. Henry Grenehalgh of Brandlesome Esq. the Rev. James Banks, Rector of Bury, and Mr. Thomas

Master (1718) was nom.[inated] 30 [32] years agoe by y^e^ old Feoffees; but y^e^ School standing upon L^d^ Derby's land, and y^e^ Writings being lost, he [his Lordship] challenges the Right to Nominate.

Walmesley School. Another School-house erected here by Contrib.[utions,] upon y^e^ lands of Miles Lonsdall [of Bury Esq.][12] ab^t^ 3 y.[ears] agoe, [by Deed dated 27th August 1716,] w^ch^ land is to revert [to the Grantor] if [the] School be ever turned into a Meeting-house [or be converted to any other use.] No Endowment. *Certif.*[*ied*] *an.* [*no*] 1722.

Charities. Given [in 1666] by Rob. Shepherd [late of Bury,] an Estate in Elton, of [the value of] 9^l^ p.[er] annum, for binding out Apprentices in this Towns^p^, [the Rector of Bury always to be one Trustee, and Richard Barlow of Bury Gent. a Trustee, hath the Deeds;] by John Guest 40^l^, [the] Int.[erest] to buy Linnen Cloth for [the] poor of this Towns^p^, [who have no monthly allowance, in 1653;] and [also] 20^l^ to Tottington. [The] Int.[erest] of 100^l^ to Tottington, [left] by Mr. [Thos.] Bridge, Rect.[or] of Malpas, to bind out [two poor] Apprentices; Rev. John Lomax 10^l^ to the Poor, in 1694.

An.[no] 1629, Verdict finding y^t^ Anne Kay left a bequest to y^e^ Poor here. *MS. Hulm.* 98. A. 16. 49.

Clough, Curate of Bury; and by a Codicil dated the 6th of May 1730, he left Mr. Clough, the Curate, a legacy of £40. The large charities of this pious and munificent second Founder of Bury School, and the devotional tone of his Will, indicate him as a bright example of an English Churchman. He appears not only to have dispensed blessings during his life, but to have been solicitous to extend them even to the remotest posterity, and his name is deservedly held in grateful remembrance. He was highly esteemed by Bishop Burnet; and I have seen a letter addressed to him by that Prelate, who, no doubt in this instance, expressed his real opinions, in terms of no ordinary commendation.

[12] Miles, son and heir of Henry Lonsdale of Chadderton in Tottington Gent. married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Whitehead of Field-House in Bury Gent. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire, and dying in 1723, was succeeded by his son, Miles Lonsdale of Field-House Esq. barrister-at-law, who died in 1774 æt. 72. *Lanc. MS. Ped.* See also p. 27.

EATONFIELD or EDENFIELD,[1] Certif.[ied] $00^{l} \cdot 05^{s} \cdot 00^{d}$ p.[er] an.[num,] given by John Grime [of Baxenden.] This Chap.[el] and Holcomb were alwayes, within memory, served by y^e^ same Curate. Both of them were Consecrated in Q.[ueen] Eliz[abeth]'s Reign. In [the] Reign of Char. 1, the B^p^ compelled each Chapelry to allow 10^{l} p.[er] an.[num] apiece, to y^e^ Minister whom they sh^d^ choose, or he should send, to officiate once a Month, in each Chap.[el;] but now there are only Contrib.[utions] of ab^t^ 8^{l} p.[er] an.[num] to both. *Ward.*[*en*] *Wroe's Acct. an.*[*no*] 1706. *Pap Reg.*

One Warden, an.[no] 1673.

5 m.[iles] from Bury; 2 m.[iles] from Holcomb. Same Curate supplyes both [places.] Contrib.[utions] to both, about 17^{l} p.[er] an.[num.]

HEYWOOD.[1] Certif.[ied] $8^{l} \cdot 10^{s} \cdot 00^{d}$, Augm. p.[er] an.[num]. Settled upon lands

[1] Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £117. Registers begin in 1728.

On the Tower of Edenfield Chapel is the date 1614, and the initials L. H.

In 1645 the tithes of Tottington were given by order of Parliament to the Chapels of Edenfield and Holcomb. In 1650 £20 were in the hands of William Kay of Cobbas, and Martin Kay of Little Wood, being several donations to the Chapel of Edenfield, as appears by their Bond containing the names of the donors and the sums given. Eatonfield and Holcomb had the same Minister, "but there is none now for want of maintenance," (*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 357,) so that the tithe endowment had been soon withdrawn. Walker states that Mr. Langley, the Minister, was silenced by the 2d Lancashire Classis.—*Append.* p. 419.

The Chapel was styled *Parochial* in 1738, when Bishop Peploe granted a Faculty for putting up a Gallery and enlarging the north Chancel, and has been considered from an early period totally independent of the Mother Church for all Ecclesiastical purposes, having the rights of baptism and sepulture, and also the privilege of imposing a Church-rate upon the lands and houses within the Chapelry. It is therefore to be inferred that a Chapel existed here previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that either a new Chapel was then built, or the old one, for the first time, consecrated.

[1] Dedicated to St. Luke. Value in 1834, £148. Registers begin in 1747.

Heywood was granted by Sir Adam de Bury to Peter de Heywood, who was living

left by Rich. Whitehead, 50l;[2] Rich. Haworth, 100l;[3] Jam: Smith, 10l.

This Chap.[el] was built by Rob. Heywood of Heywood Esq. an.[no] 1640, but never consecrated. The designed endowm[t] of

in the year 1275, 4th Edward I. and was then seized of the vill of Heywood, which continued in the uninterrupted possession of his descendants until the year 1717, when the hall and a good estate were conveyed, by sale, to John Starky of Rochdale Gent.

Baines states that this Chapel was built in 1611, which is incorrect, as it appears in Saxton's Map of Lancashire published in 1577; and Mrs. Agnes Radclyffe of Marland, widow, leaves by Will dated 10th July 1592, "for the repaires of Burie, Ratchdale, and Myddleton Church, and every of them, vi[s]. viii[d]. and to Heywod Chappel ij[s]." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. vi. p. 247.

In 1645 the Parliament assigned the tithes of Heywood, Bamford, Whittle, and Lomax to this Chapel, there being no glebe lands, and only "the use of £5 to such Min[r] as doth officiate, being a Guift given by Mr. Wm. Holme Gent. dec[d] & remaining in his hands constantly tow[ds] the maint[e] of a Preacher." In 1650 Mr. Jonathan Scholefield was the Minister, orthodox for divinity, well qualified for life and conversation, and had the benefit of the tithes aforesaid, worth £22 per annum, out of which he was required to pay Mrs. Travis of Bury, 40s. a year. [See p. 28.] A mansion or dwelling-house was formerly built by the inhabitants of the said Chapelry, and a garden and one acre of ground annexed, which the Ministers formerly enjoyed; but this endowment appears to have been lost, and may have been the one alluded to in the text.—*Lamb. MSS.* in *Lamb. Lib.* vol. ii. See also Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and Calamy.

In 1717 the advowson of the Chapel was conveyed by the Rev. Robert Heywood to Mr. Starky, along with the soil and site upon which the Chapel was built, but the patronage has long been exercised by the Rector of Bury.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xvi. p. 112.

[2] Richard Whitehead of Pilsworth in the parish of Bury Gent. by indenture dated the 6th of December 1671, granted to certain Trustees a rent charge of £6, payable out of "a messuage called Wallbank in the Houses of the Hill, lying near Whitworth in Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale," a moiety thereof "to the use of such Minister as sh[d] from tyme to tyme officiate & perform the Service & Cure att the Chappell of Heywood, & the other moyetie to the use of such Minister as sh[d] perform the Service & Cure att the Chappell of Ashworth, in the par. of Middleton." On the 10th of July 1676, this benefaction was confirmed by Thomas Whitehead of Field House or "Over th' Fields," (Oversfield belonged to Sir Thomas Pilkington at his attainder in 1485,) in Bury Gent. eldest brother of the said Richard Whitehead, deceased, and by Henry Whitehead, his eldest son and heir apparent. Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Whitehead Gent. and his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Lomax of Unsworth, [by his wife, Isabella, daughter of James Chetham Esq. brother of the Founder,] married Miles Lonsdale Esq. an active magistrate for the county of Lancaster, who died

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y^e^ Founder was lost, and y^e^ Estate sold. It has now about 8^l^ p.[er] an.[num] belong[ing] to it, and contrib.[utions amounting to] about 8^l^ more. *Ward.*[*en*] *Wroe's Acct. an*[*no*] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

Ralph Berry gave 100^l^ towards [the] Augm.[entation], and 100^l^ more was given an.[no] 1719 by Wil.[liam] Bamford Esq.[4] and John Starkey,[5] [on condition of appointing Mr. Nathan Stock.]

A license to teach Boys "in Scholâ de Heywood"[6] [was granted] an.[no] 1696. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *Book.* School.

the 10th of June 1723, and whose descendant and representative is John Formby of Formby Esq. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol ix. p. 11.

[3] Richard Haworth of Heap in the parish of Bury, Yeoman, by Will dated the 3rd of June 1704, after leaving to his cousin, James Haworth of the city of London, £10, in full discharge of all claims on the estate, gave and devised a messuage and lands in Catley-lane, in Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, to William Bamford of Bamford Gent. Robert Percivall of Bamford, Yeoman, and Oliver Lomax of Heap, Yeoman, and to their heirs, in trust, to employ the issues "for the sole use and benefit of such Curate, Minister, or Preacher, as shall from time to time be appointed to officiate & serve at the Chappell of Heywood, and as shall be conformable to the Liturgy & Service of the Church of Eng^d^ as by Law now Estab^d^ & not otherwise. And if any Curate or Min^r^ shall be imposed on the s^d^ Chappell or shall officiate there who shall not be conformable as af^d^ then my s^d^ Trustees shall dispose of all the s^d^ rents & profits as they shall think fit." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 11.

[4] William, son and heir of Samuel Bamford of Bamford Gent. and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Mr. Richard Lomax of Bury, succeeded his father in 1702, was an active magistrate for the county, and died without male issue in 1757.

[5] John Starky Esq. second son of John Starky of Pennington, was born in January 1675, and married in 1713 Mary, daughter of Joseph Gregge of Chamber Hall, near Oldham Esq. and widow of Thomas Hindley junr. of Birchenley, near Rochdale, Gent. He died in 1749.

[6] A bay of building, and a chamber over it, had been erected on the north side of the Chapel, by John Starky senr. Esq. before 1737, and used as a School, to which James Lancashire left by Will, £50, and the said Mr. Starky gave £50, which money, at the request of the Rev. Nathan Stock M.A. Minister of Heywood, was invested in a rent charge of £5 per annum on some houses in Heywood, payable to a Master nominated by the owner of Heywood Hall, to teach children in the principles of the Church of England.

HOLCOMB.[1] Certif.[ied] y^t^ nothing certain belongs to it. It is 4 m.[iles] from Bury.

1 Warden, an.[no] 1673. V.[ide] *Eatonfield.*

School. Here is a Court House, built by [the] E.[arl] of Albemarle, [in] 1664, sometimes used to teach School in, but at present [there is] no Master. 1718.

[1] Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £150. Registers begin in 1726.

Roger de Montbegon, who died 10th Henry III. gave to the Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, of Monk Bretton, in the county of York, the whole Forest of Holecombe and Common of Pasture within certain bounds. At the Dissolution, Holcomb, in the township of Tottington, was conveyed, by sale, to John Braddyll of Whalley Gent.

The royal Manor of Tottington was given by the Crown to Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the Albemarle possessions descended. The Court House still remains near the Chapel, and was originally one story high. It is still used as a School.

In 1645 Mr. Thomas Nuttall of Tottington, and Mr. Richard Booth of Booth, were ordered by the Parliament to pay their tithes to the Minister of Holcomb; but in 1650 there was no Minister at all, owing to the entire want of an endowment, although Walker states that Mr. Gilbody was sequestered by the Classis, and Calamy records that Mr. Henry Pendlebury, one of the best of the Presbyterian Ministers, was ejected from this wealthy benefice in 1662. Half of the tithes of Tottington were given by John, Duke of Lancaster, to the Church of Prestwich, and confirmed by Edward II. In 1650 Mr. Isaac Allen, Clerk, leased the same to John Greenhalgh Esq. late of Brandlesome, and of the Isle of Man, for the term of his life, and Richard Holte of Ashworth Esq. then received them in right of his father-in-law, the said Mr. Greenhalgh.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Rev. C. Barret, Curate of Holcomb and Edenfield, stated on the 13th of June 1717, before the Bishop of Chester's Commissioners, that the parish of Bury extended more than four miles above Edenfield Chapel, that the Liberties belonging to Holcomb and Edenfield were computed to be a third part of the whole parish of Bury, and that the said Chapels were two miles distant from each other. This was attested upon oath by Dionysius Howorth, John Haworth, Oliver Kay, and James Gorton. At that time the Chapel was reported to have been originally built as a prison, and that the lords of the Manor had exercised the feudal privilege of executing their prisoners here. The original building was forty-nine feet long by twenty-three feet nine inches, and ten feet nine inches in height. The pulpit, screen, and some of the oak benches, were set up in 1696. The whole was enlarged and pewed in 1714, when a reading-desk and warden's pew were erected, out of old benches. The Chapel was raised and again enlarged in 1774, and now seats two hundred and thirty-four persons

DEAN,[1] certif.[ied] 18l.19s.00d, viz. paid by Improp. [riator] 10l; left by Mrs. Anne Mort, 2l.15s; Int.[erest] of 10l, [viz.] 12s; a Cottage in [the] Churchyard, 12s; Surp.[lice] fees, 5l. The House and Lands on the ground-floor, and seventy-six in the galleries, some of the pews being twenty-one inches wide.

V. D. Augm. T.
£ s.d.
Pr. & Syn. 0. 0. 0
Fam. ... 760
Pap..... 34
——..... 12
Diss. M. P.
[about 100.]

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £213. Registers begin in 1637.

Middle Hulton, where Courts are held, is the chief Manor, and the other Manors are apparently only subinfeudations exercising no Manerial rights. In 1311 Geoffrey de Worsley obtained the Manor of Middle Hulton in exchange with Richard de Hulton, and from the Worsleys it passed, after several intermediate descents, to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, whose descendant, Francis, the last Duke of Bridgewater, dying s.p. in 1803, devised it to his nephew, the Right Hon. Francis Levison Gower, created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley in 1846.

Dean, having no Parochial rights, is not included in Pope Nicholas' Valor in 1291, and yet in the beginning of the thirteenth century there was a Chapel and burial ground here, called "St. Maryden," as Thomas de Perpoint by deed s.d. gave all his lands "adjoining the Chapel and its cemetery," to the Abbey of Stanlaw, and Robert de Grelle, Lord of Manchester, who ob. 12th Edward I. (1283,) confirmed the gift 4 Edward I. 1275. — *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. i. pp. 60, 61. Dean continued to be a Chapelry in the parish of Eccles, as late as the year 1521, as in the Compotus of Whalley Abbey in that year "Ecclesia de Eccles et Capella de Deyne" occur; but before the year 1538 it had become an independent parish, and on the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, the advowson of the Church and Vicarage of Dean became vested in the Crown.

It was found in 1650 that Mr. Anderton of Lostock, then sequestered for his delinquency, was impropriator of the tithes of Dean, which were paid annually to Mr. John Tildesley, a painful preaching Minister, then Incumbent, by virtue of an ordinance of Parliament. The tithes amounted to £154. 3s. 8d. per annum, which Mr. Tildesley was required to disburse as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Receiver of ye State	40	0	0
To Mr. Horrocks, Minister of West Hoghton Chapel	40	0	0
To the Minr of Horwich Chapel	20	0	0
To sd Mr. Tildesley	60	0	0
Reserved of old as belongs to Vicar	10	0	0
Said Vicar also receives from Mr. Wm. Leigh of West Hoghton, by way of prescriptn for tithes	0	13	4
Tithes, worth in kind	0	20	0

Mr. Tildesley was held accountable to the State for the reversion of the said sum of

possessed by y^e^ pres.[ent] Vicar, were purchased by y^e^ inhab.[itants], and are enjoyed by him during [their] pleasure.[2]

Augm.[ented] with 107[l] in money, and [a] messuage and lands to [the] val.[ue of] 420[l], by Tho. Brown and others, an.[no] 1714. The Lands were given formerly to this or other char.[itable] uses, at y^e^ discretion of y^e^ Trustees, who, by [a] Decree in Chancery, approp.[riated] y^m^ to y^e^ Vicar of Dean for ever. Upon w^ch^ [the] Gov^s^ of [Queen Anne's] Bounty gave 200[l].

Patron, the Crown. V.[ide] Present.[ation of Wm. Rothwell[3] in] 1542. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook*] i. p. 7.

£154. 3s. 8d.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.; see Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 41, for some account of Mr. Tildesley.

Mr. Tildesley, in the year 1660, was plaintiff in a suit, which had been going on for several years in his name, in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, on behalf of the School of Dean and the Poor of Rumworth, against Millicent Worthington, widow of Ralph Worthington, executor of James Crompton, brother and executor of Dr. Ralph Crompton, and recovered £442, which was invested in lands in Tottington, though not mentioned in the text. — *See p.* 40.

[2] The Rev. Richard Hatton, Vicar, stated in a letter to Dr. Wroe, dated February 25th 1707-8, that he received £10 a year from the House of Lostock, the impropriators, in consideration of all the tithes, great and small; that he also received £2. 15s. a year from the Feoffees entrusted with the moneys, left many years ago, viz. in 1671, by Mrs. Anne Morte of Little Hilton, to be distributed to pious uses, and some years since laid out upon land in Croft, in the parish of Winwick; that John Farnworth of Little Hilton Gent left £10 to the Vicar, and the interest amounted to 12s. a year; but that the house and lands which he occupied were purchased by the parishioners of Dean, and were not annexed to the Vicarage, but were given to the Vicar, or detained, at pleasure. — Dr. Wroe's *MSS. Registry, Chester.*

"Deane Rectory. Tithes in the township of Westhaughton. See the case of Leigh *versus* Maudsley, 18th of February 1730. Bunbury, 380."—Ducarel's *Rep. Lamb. Library.*

[3] Mr. William Rothwell is perhaps only memorable as having had, whilst Vicar of Dean, George Marsh for his Curate. This holy martyr, of whom sufficient is known to make the reader of his life desire more extended details, none of which exist in the Bishop of Chester's Court, was born at Dean, and lived there several years with his wife and family. He is described as having been grave, inquisitive, and studious. On the death of his wife, he applied himself entirely to the acquisition of learning, entered the University of Cambridge, and was ordained Deacon, and afterwards Priest. In 1555 he was convened before the Earl of Derby, and examined by him on points of Popish doctrine. He was afterwards urged by the Vicar of Prescot and the Minister

[The] Parish [is] divided into 4 quarters: West Houghton [is] 1 fourth; [the] 3 Hultons another; Farnworth, Rumworth, and Kersley, a third; Heaton, Horwich, [and] Halliwell, a fourth. Towns.

Churchw.[ardens] 11. Every Hamlet [having] one; chosen by house-row. *Certif.*[*ied*] *an.*[*no*] 1724. An.[no] 1693, [there were] 9 Wardens.

Seats — Hulton,[4] Peel,[5] Farnworth,[6] Brinsop, Smethills,[7] [Heton.][8] Halls.

of Grappenhall to declare his opinions more fully and clearly, which he did, and was committed to Lancaster Castle. Whilst there Dr. Cotes, Bishop of Chester, had interviews with him, and accused him of heresy, upon which Chancellor Wilmslow, the brother of Bishop Bonner, after having used much severity towards the prisoner, sentenced him to be burnt at a stake, at Boughton, near Chester, April 24th 1555.

[4] Hulton Park is the seat of William Hulton Esq. Constable of Lancaster Castle, the twenty-fourth in descent from Blethyn de Hulton, living in the reign of Henry II. (See *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. i. p. 52.) The ancient Hall, with a domestic Chapel attached, has been superseded by a modern house.

[5] Peel Hall was rebuilt in 1634 by George Rigbye, fourth son of Alexander Rigbye of Middleton Esq. and conveyed in marriage, in 1657, by his sole daughter, Alice Rigbye, to Roger Kenyon Esq. M.P. His descendant, Lloyd Kenyon, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon, in 1788. He was succeeded in 1802 by his son George, the present and second Lord Kenyon, D.C.L., F.S.A.

[6] Farnworth Hall was the seat of a branch of the parent stock of Hulton, settled here in the 4th Edward II. and continued to be the residence of the family in the 35th of Elizabeth, shortly after which it was abandoned to decay, and is now occupied as cottages. It is the property of the Earl of Bradford.

[7] Smethills Hall was the residence of William de Radcliffe, son of Robert, a younger son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, in the time of Edward III. and was conveyed by Joanna, daughter and heiress of Sir Raphe Radcliffe, (living in 1477,) to her husband, Ralph Barton of Holme Esq. after 29th Henry VI. Sir Andrew Barton rebuilt much of the Hall in the time of Henry VII. Grace, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Barton, (ob. 1659,) married Henry Belasyse M.P. eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas, the third Earl, in 1721 sold the Manor of Smethills, which afterwards passing into the Byrom family, of Manchester, was sold for £21,000 to Richard Ainsworth of Halliwell Esq. who died in 1833, and whose son, Peter Ainsworth Esq. M.P. now possesses and occupies the hall. An ancient domestic Chapel adjoins the hall, which is still used. In the east window there are numerous armorial emblazonings.

Rumworth Schaal. In this Parish are 4 Schools, one an antient structure (reported to have been built by one Tho. Leigh,) in Rumworth. Sal.[ary] to [the] Master, 9l p.[er] an.[num], viz. 7l p.[er] an.[num] in Totington, bought wth money [50l] given by Ralph Crompton [of Manchester M.D. by will dated the 8th of July 1623]; and 2l p.[er] an.[num] rent charge in Windle, (Prescot Par.)[ish], by whom given not known. [The] School [is] free to [the] Inhab.[itants] of this Townsp only. [The] Master [is] nom.[inated] by Mr. Richardson, [the] only surviving Trustee.

Ober Hulton. Another School [has been] lately erected by Mr. [Henry] Hulton of Hulton. [The] Master has nothing but what he pleases to allow him. An.[no] 1718.

Little Hulton. [A] 3d School [has been] lately erected here by [the] Contrib.[utions] of [the] Inhab.[itants]. Only 2l·15s·p.[er] an.[num] [is allowed] to [the] Master, out of an Estate at Warrington, given by Mrs. A.[nne] Mort; and 1l·5s· [in] small contrib.[utions]. No child [to be] free. The Master [is] nom.[inated] by G.[eorge] Kenyon [Esq. of Peel], and Mr. [Richard] Edge.

Farnworth. [A] 4th School in this Townsp [was] lately erected [in 1715,] by [the] contrib.[utions] of [the] Neighbourhood. [There is] no settled maintenance for a Master.

An.[no] 1711 [the] Curate of Dean [was] chosen by [the] Goldsmiths' Comp.[any] to teach ye Free School of Dean. *V.*[*ide*] *Mem.*[*orandum*] *B.*[*ook*]. Q.

An.[no] 22, Jac. I. [An] Inquis.[ition was made] bef.[ore the] Bp &c. abt misemployed money given tow.[ards] a School at Dean Church. *MS. Hulm* 98, *A.* 16, 37.

[8] Heton Hall was for several centuries the residence of a family of the same name, of which was Martin Heton D.D. Bishop of Ely, son of George Heton Esq. and his wife, Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes Knt. Lord Mayor of London. He was born in 1552, and died in 1609. The Bishop was a fat man; and James the First complimented him by saying, "Fat men are apt to make lean sermons; but yours are not lean, but larded with good learning!"

Given by Mr. John Guest 60l, [the] Int.[erest] to be laid out in Linen Cloth:[9] by R.[alph] and Jam.[es] Crompton 8l p.[er] an.[num] out of an Estate in Totington: by J.[ohn] Rishton [of Farnworth] 40l, [the] Int.[erest] to [be given to the] Poor of Farnworth, in 1700. Charities.

An.[no] 22 Jac. 1. [An] Inquis.[ition taken] abt misemployed money given to [the] Poor of Rumworth. *MS. Hulm* 98, *A.* 16, 36.

HORWICH.[1] Certif.[ied] by [the] Vicar of Dean yt there is about 9l Augm. Towns. 1.

Diss. M. P. [about 80.] Fam. abt. 33 Half Diss. Pap. 00

[9] This account of Guest's donation clears the doubts of the Charity Commissioners, who, in their 19*th Report* in 1827, could not ascertain either the donor's name or the date of the benefaction.

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £220. Registers begin in 1695.

The forest of Horwich belonged to the Grelleys, Lords of Manchester, from a very early period, and was sixteen miles in circumference, being guarded by three foresters. The wild boars, falcons, and aeries of eagles, have, however, long since disappeared; and as early as the reign of Henry VIII. Horwich had its spinners of yarn. These have largely increased in modern times, and Cotton Factories and Bleach Works have superseded the more hardy and innocent pursuits of an earlier period.

The Manor is in the possession of Lord Camoys' family, by the Will of Henry Blundell of Ince Blundell Esq. dated 24th July 1809, whereby he devised the Manors of Lostock, Anderton, Heaton, Horwich, Rumworth, and Adlington, in the county of Lancaster, and about six thousand acres of land, mines, &c., to his daughters, Catherine, wife of Thomas Stonor of Stonor Esq., father of Thomas, Lord Camoys, and Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Tempest of Broughton Esq. and their heirs in tail male, in fee. This Will led to a trial at law at the assizes at Lancaster, in 1812, the plaintiff being Charles Robert Blundell Esq. son of the testator, against whom a verdict was given establishing the validity of the Will, which was again confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery on the 18th of April, 1815.—See Sephton.

Horwich Chapel existed in 1565, as the Commissioners for removing Superstitious Ornaments informed the Bishop of Chester that they had "taken away from Horwyeh Chappel, vestment, albe, altar-cloth, corporasse, and other idolatrous gear;" from which it might appear that the Minister and people were thought to be, at that time, Popishly more than Puritanically affected.—*MS. in the Registry at Chester.*

In 1650 the Chapel was supplied "every Sabbath ordinarily by Mr. Henry Pendlebury B.A. Preacher, who is a painful, godly preachinge Minr, and who hath not for the present any mayntenanee or sallary but onely the benevolence of the Inhabts.

p.[er] an.[num] belong.[ing] to this Chap.[el,] being y^e^ Int.[erest] of 190^l^ called "Chap.[el] Stock;" but y^e^ Trustees for this money being Dissenters, they refuse to give an Account of it, or to pay y^e^ Curate, tho' it was paid during y^e^ Reigns of Cha.[rles] 2, Jam.[es] 2, and some part of K.[ing] William['s reign.] V.[ide] *Vic^s^ Lett.*[*er*], Sep. 21, 1717.

This is an ancient Chap.[el] and [is] consecrated; [it] has no endowm^t^ but money in Stock y^t^ yields 10^l^ or 11^l^ p.[er] an.[num.] [It is] now in a Dissenter's hands.[2] *War.*[*den*] *Wroe's Acc^t.* 1706. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

This Chap.[el,] (as y^e^ Vicar sayes in his Lett.[er,] 1717,)[3] has

There was a donation of £100 heretofore given by the well affected of the Chapelry, in the hands of Rich^d^ Holt of Ashworth Esq. who hath detayned the same for 5 or 6 y^rs^, and Ellis Brooke and W^m^ and John Grenehalgh, (whose names the Bond from M^r^ Holt contains,) are in suit at present ab^t^ it." — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The old Chapel was taken down in 1831, and the present Church built by Parliamentary grant and subscription, the first stone being laid May 21st, 1830, on a new site, by Joseph Ridgway of Ridgemont Esq. a principal benefactor.

[2] The old Chapel contained the monument of George, seventeenth Baron Willoughby of Parham, who died at Rivington in 1779, and was interred here, when the Barony became extinct. This family became connected with Horwich by the marriage of Sir Thomas Willoughby with Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Whittle of Horwich, of a Puritan family, whose religious opinions were embraced by Sir Thomas, who was erroneously summoned to the House of Peers in 1685, as the eleventh Baron Willoughby of Parham. The title was ill-supported, without an estate, by several Presbyterian Lords Willoughby, until 1765, when the right heir was restored, — but only to continue for one generation.

[3] The following is the letter alluded to, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wroe, Warden of Manchester, by the Rev. James Rothwell, presented by Queen Anne to the Vicarage of Dean in 1712, and who died there in 1767: —

"Bolton, Sep. 21, 1717.

"Rev^d^ S^r^,

"I thought it necessary to send you y^e^ following account of Horwich Chappel, w^ch^ I desire you to transmit to my Lord Bishop of Chester. This Chappel is three miles distant from y^e^ Parish Church, & y^e^ revenue belonging to it is commonly said to be about 9 or 10^li^ p. ann. being y^e^ Interest of about 200^li^ belonging to it, & for a more full proof of y^s^, I here give my following Testimony.

"But in y^e^ first place it may be convenient to acquaint you y^t^ y^s^ Chappel has for above y^s^ 20 years last past been in y^e^ hands of y^e^ Dissenters, thro' y^e^ contrivance of y^e^ late Lord Willoughby, & y^e^ connivance of my Predecessour: [Richard Hatton,

for above 20 y.[ears] past been in y^e^ hands of Dissent^s^. But upon y^e^ Vicar's notice to y^e^ Teacher to quit it, accord.[ing] to [an] Order of [the] B^p^, an.[no] 1716, he submitted; and it has been served ever since by a Curate of y^e^ Ch.[urch] of Eng.[land, the] Vic.[ar] allowing him 2^l^ p.[er] an.[num,] besides surp.[lice] fees, w^ch^, w^th^ Contrib.[utions,] come to about 14^l^ p.[er] an.[num].

Augmented with 200^l^ an.[no] 1723; 100^l^ raised by [the] Vicar and others, and 100^l^ [given] by Lady Moyer.[4]

appointed Vicar in 1673, who refused to renounce the Covenant, but was, nevertheless, instituted by Bishop Pearson.] But w^n^ my Lord B^p^ of Chester was upon his visitation at Manchester, I acquainted his Lordship w^th^ y^s^ matter, and his Lordship commanded me to give M^r^ Walker y^e^ Dissenting Teacher notice to desist, w^ch^ accordingly I did, & he submitted to his Lordship's Commands. Immediately after y^s^ I put into y^e^ Chappel a Conformable Clergyman, who has supplyed y^e^ Cure ever since, w^ch^ is above one whole year; and tho' I gave him y^e^ Surplice Dues of y^e^ Chappelray w^ch^ is all y^t^ belongs to me in y^t^ part of y^e^ Parish, & two pounds p. ann. besides, yet y^s^ w^th^ his contributions, w^ch^ is all y^t^ he has had to subsist on thus far, has not exceeded 14^li^: And when he demanded y^e^ Interest of y^e^ Chappel Stock during y^e^ time of his Incumbency, the Trustees for y^s^ money being Dissenters, tell him they will not pay it, till they be forced to do it. Now one of these Trustees has told me, & several others, y^t^ y^e^ Chappel Stock is one hundred & ninety pounds; & about two months ago he shewed Some bonds y^t^ was made unto him upon y^s^ account, to y^e^ Sum of about 80^li^: And there are now several living witnesses, y^t^ can & do testify, y^t^ y^e^ Interest of y^e^ s^d^ Chappel Stock, was paid to Episcopal conforming Clergy men, y^t^ officiated at Horwich Chappel during y^e^ Reigns of King Charles y^e^ 2^d^: King James y^e^ 2^d^: And till some time after y^e^ Revolution; and tho' y^s^ money as its said was given to all intents & purposes towards mentaining a Curate y^t^ should supply y^e^ s^d^ Chappel, yet both against justice & honesty these Trustees have sent me word, y^t^ they will build a meeting house w^th^ part of y^s^ money, & apply y^e^ remaining part towards Supporting a Presbyterian Teacher; w^t^ now is to be done in y^s^ affair, I humbly desire my Lord B^p^ of Chester's opinion & direction, w^th^ your own,

"Who am your most Humble
& most obedient Serv^t^:
"Ja: Rothwell."

"For
The Reverend Dr. Wroe,
Warden of Manchester."

[4] This benefactor was supposed to be Bishop Gastrell, (see Hodgson's *Account of the Augmentation of Livings by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty*, p. 143,) but the Text assigns the gift to a liberal friend of that Prelate. Lady Moyer was Rebecca,

An.[no] 1724, Recovered by [a] Decree of [the] Commiss.[ioners] for Char.[itable] Uses, 200l, and 80l, for arrears of Int.[erest,] from [the] Dissent.[ers] in whose hands ye Chap.[el] money was lodged; but ye 80l was most of it [used] to defray [the] charges of [the] Suit and pay ye Curate who officiated, soe yt 200l only remains for Stock.

[A] Curate [was] Licenced to Horwich an.[no] 1702. *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook*].

An.[no] 1673. 1 Warden sworn. Chosen by house-row.[5]

3 m.[iles] from [the] Parish Church.

A Meeting [House] abt half a mile from ye Chap.[el.]

Charities. There are sev.[eral] Legacyes to Charitable Uses; being all in ye hands of Dissenters, they will give ye Minister no account of ym. [The money is] said to be no more yn 15l, [the] Int.[erest] of wch is [to be] given to ye Poor. *Vic Acct.* an.[no] 1724.[6]

daughter of Alderman Sir William Joliffe, and married Sir Samuel Moyer of Pitsey Hall in Essex, Sheriff of the county in 1698. He was a wealthy Turkey merchant, and obtained a Baronetcy in 1701, but dying without male issue, the title expired with him, in 1716. Lady Moyer contributed largely to the augmentation of several small livings in the county of Somerset, in 1721, and left a legacy for a similar purpose, which was appropriated according to her Will by her benevolent daughter, Mrs. Eliza Jenyns, in 1724 and 1725. Lady Moyer also founded, about the year 1720, a Lecture in St. Paul's Cathedral, in defence of some of the most vital doctrines of Christianity, which at that time were openly and insidiously impugned. The Lectures continued for a certain term of years; the last of the series being preached, but not published, by the Rev. Peter Newcome L.L.B. Rector of Shenley, who died in 1797. Amongst the most learned and exact of the Moyer Lectures are those by Dr. Waterland and Mr. Wheatley.

[5] In Vicar Rothwell's Letter to Chancellor Gastrell dated 1722, he adds, "chosen by house-row, except some material objection lie against 'em." — Gastrell's *MSS. Registry*, Chester.

[6] No mention being made of these Horwich Charities in the 19*th Report of the Commissioners*, it may be assumed that they were lost.

WESTHOUGHTON.[1] Certif.[ied] $2^{l}.1^{s}.6^{d}$, viz. $1^{l}.10^{s}$, [the] Int.[erest] of 30^{l}; y^e^ 20^{th} part of an Estate left by Mr. Crook of Abram, $11^{s}.6^{d}$ p.[er] an.[num]. Ancient and consecrated.[2] About 50^{l} in Stock belongs to it. [The] Contrib.[utions] have been usually 20^{l} p.[er] an.[num]; but are now much lesse. *Ward.*[*en*] *Wroe's Acct.* an.[no] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

An.[no] 1673. 1 Warden.

[There are] 2 Wardens, who serve for y^s^ Chap.[el] as well as y^e^ Church, chosen by house-row, if no objection be made by the Vicar.

This Townsp is one fourth part of y^e^ Parish. [It is] 2 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church. Towns. 1.

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1719 w^th^ land to [the] val.[ue] of 200^{l}, taken off from a Common and enclosed.[3]

There is a good House built for y^e^ Curate.

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary, [Ecton;] St. Bartholomew, [Baines.] Value in 1834, £149. Registers begin in 1732.

West Halghton or Westhoughton, was a Manor belonging to the Abbey of Cokersand before the time of Richard II.; and having become vested in the Crown on the dissolution of that Abbey, was alienated by Henry VIII. on the 9th of March 1545, to Laurence Rawsthorne of Newhall Esq. for £500, from whose family it passed to James Browne of Ribbleton Gent. before 1582, and in whose descendants it remained in the 11th Charles II. The Right Hon. the Lord Skelmersdale now holds it, in fee, from the Crown.

[2] The Chapel existed in 1577, and in 1650 was supplied by Mr. Horrocks, "godly and orthodox," who received £1. 13s. 4d. from one Mr. Raphe Holden, for two lives, and the interest of £5 in stock given by George Marsh, and then in his hands, in addition to £40 per annum, out of the Rectory, formerly Mr. Anderton's.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. In 1662 the Chapel was covered with thatch, and in the midst of moors, but was rebuilt in 1731, through the exertions of the Rev. James Rothwell, fifty-five years the useful Vicar of Dean, a man dexterous in the management of his own affairs, and always alive to the interests of the Church.

[3] On a division of the Commons in the time of Mr. Orme, who died about the year 1730, certain lands were allotted to this Living, then worth £6 a year.—Mr. Dorning Rasbotham's *MSS.* The text furnishes the precise date, and also the value of the lands. In 1726 other waste lands were allotted to the Living. Hodgson's *Account of Augmentations*, p. 148.

V. D.

T.

	£	s.	d.
Pr. A.	0.	13.	4
Syn. ...	0.	2.	0
Tri. ...	0.	10.	4

Fam. ... 651
Pap..... 10
Diss. M. P. [about 250.]

ECCLES.[1] Certif.[ied] $45^{l} \cdot 15^{s} \cdot 01^{d}$, viz. Glebe, 14 acres, 21^{l}; Pens.[ion] from [the] Improp.[riator,] (S^{r} Jam.[es] Anderton,) $16^{l} \cdot 13^{s} \cdot 4^{d}$; Rent of Eleven Cottages, $2^{l} \cdot 17^{s} \cdot 1^{d}$; Surp.[lice] Fees, 6^{l}. Ded.[uct] $15^{s} \cdot 4^{d}$ for Proc[urations] and Syn.[odals. In the Terrier of 1705, it is stated that the Vicar has no Tithes, nor are there any Estates in the Parish tithe free; neither has the Vicar mortuaries, oblations, obventions, or herbage. He has liberty of a little Common called the Warth, lying at the river side of the Irwell, and a propriety in the Waste, with the other Charterers, together with the herbage of the Churchyard.]

Near 80^{l} p.[er] an.[num.] *Warden Wroe's Acc^{t}.* 1706.

Patron, the Crown.[2]

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £500. Registers begin in 1563.

Eccles gives name to no township, but the village forms the eastern centre of several townships, and the Church is situated in the Township of Barton. Barton was a member of the Barony of Manchester, and so were Monton, Irwelham, and probably the greater part of the Parish, as described in the Survey of that great Lordship in the 15th Edward II. The subinfeudation is thus detailed in the *Testa de Nevill*— "Gilbert de Barton holds a knight's fee and a half in Barton of the fee of Tho. Gretley, and he of the Earl of Ferrers, and the latter in chief of the King."

In the 20th Edward I. the Manor of Barton passed in marriage with Loretta, daughter and heiress of Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton, to John, son of Thomas de Booth. The direct male line of the Booths, after producing two Archbishops, a Bishop, and sundry Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, became extinct on the death of John Booth Esq. on the 9th of May 1570. He left four daughters, his coheiresses, amongst whom his estates were divided. Margaret married in 15th Elizabeth, being then "aged twelve years and upwards," Edmund Trafford of Trafford, knighted at York on the 17th of April 1603, whose representative is the present Lord of the Manor of Barton; Anne married about 1578, George Leigh of High Leigh Esq. whose descendant now possesses Barton Hall; Dorothy married John Molyneux of Sefton; and Katherine, the fourth, died unmarried, about the 25th Elizabeth.

[2] The advowson of the Church of Eccles was purchased of Gilbert de Barton, and given, with its Chapels, to the Abbey of Stanlaw by John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, according to Mr. Hulton, in 1235.—*Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. i. p. 36. It appears, however, that Geoffrey de Byron, Clerk, in 1192 obtained a mediety of the Church, with two closes and two pastures, from Edith de Barton and Robert de

[A] Vicar [was] presented an.[no] 1504 by [the] Abbot and Conv.[ent] of Whalley. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook,*] i. p. 2.

Grelley, but this also passed to the Monks of Stanlaw. — *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. i. p. 39. At the Dissolution the advowson became vested in the Crown, where it still remains.

"The appropriation of the Church of Eccles to the Abbey of Stanlawe by Alex. Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, is printed (from the original now, 1770, in the Augmentation Office,) in Madox's *Formulare*, p. 303, D,XXX, et Dat. apud Susiam 4 kal. Jan. Pont. sui anno xi." — Ducarel's *Repert. Lamb. Libr.* And for the triple ordination of the Vicarages of Rochdale, Eccles, and Blackburn, by Roger Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the 14th kal. May 1277, see the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. i. p. 85.

The Church of Eccles was valued at £20 per annum in 1291.

The Parliamentary Commissioners found in 1650 that there was a Vicarage House in Barton with some Glebe and Gardens worth £19 a year, and that the Tithes were worth £169. 12s. 0½d. but sequestered to the Commonwealth for the delinquency of Christopher Anderton. The Ministers were Mr. John Jones, and Mr. Edmund Jones, his son, who had the Vicarage House and Glebe, and received from Mr. Anderton a yearly payment of £18. Since the year 1646 Mr. John Jones had received from the State, £50 per annum, by way of augmentation, out of the sequestrations of the county.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Tithes of the Rectory, after having been leased by the Crown for terms of years, were conveyed in 1610 to Morris and Phillips, the well-known traffickers in Church spoils, and having passed through the hands of Messrs. Downes and Mosley, were bought by James Anderton of Lostock Esq. whose descendant, Sir Francis Anderton Bart. presented to the Living in 1720-1, probably by permission of the Crown. On the 8th of May 1723, Sir Laurence Anderton of Lostock Bart. and his mortgagee conveyed the Rectory to Francis Colstone of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, in fee; and on the 26th of August 1765, Mary Comyn, widow, (sole devisee of the said Francis Colstone,) conveyed the same, consisting of all the great and small, predial, personal, mixt, and all other Tithes, to Richard Edensor of Congleton in the county of Chester gent. and John Cooke of Salford gent. for the sum of £5,000, subject to an annual sum of £16. 13s. 4d. to the Vicar of Eccles, and to a very ancient payment for the finding and providing wine for the Holy Sacrament at the Parish Church of Eccles, at Easter. The share of Mr. Edensor passed by his Will dated the 3rd of October 1767, to his son, and was held in 1813 by his representative, Sir John Edensor Heathcote Bart. and is now the property of R. E. Heathcote of Longton Hall in the county of Stafford Esq.; Mr. Cooke dying intestate, his portion of the Rectory devolved to his son, James Cooke Esq. who, by Will dated the 14th of May 1810, devised it to his children, and it was vested in his daughter, Miss Susanna Dorothea Cooke of Pendleton, at her death in 1848.

There are nine Chapels in this large Parish.

An.[no] 1559, the Crown presented *Ib.* and ever since. In 1720 S^r^ Fr^s^. Anderton; in 1722 [the] Crown. *Ecton*, p. 738.

[The] Church of Bethome in Westm.[oreland] was approp.[riated] to [a] Chantry in this Church, an.[no] 1460. V.[ide] *Bethome*.[3]

[3] "This Church (Beetham,) with y^e^ land called Haverbeck, was given by Ivo Tallebois to y^e^ Abbey of St. Marye's, York; but anno 1460 it was appropriated to y^e^ Chantry of St. Mary in y^e^ Church of Eccles, Com. Lanc. reserving a convenient portion for a Vicar."—*Reg. R.T. MS. Eb.* "Anno 38th Henry VI. y^e^ advowson of this Church was granted by y^e^ Abbot of St. Mary's to Nic. Bryan and others, reserving 40^s^ per annum to be paid to y^e^ Abbot."—*Pat. Claus.* M. 16, *Tur. London.* B^p^ Gastrell's *MS. Notitia*, *Deanery of Kendall*, p. 250. This Chantry was founded by Letters Patent in the 28th Henry VI. for two Chaplains, in the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin of Eccles, by William Bothe, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John Byron Knt. (erroneously spelt "Byrom" and "Bryan" in the *Notitia*,) brother-in-law of the Bishop, Richard Bothe Esq. Laurence Bothe, Clerk, (subsequently Archbishop of York,) and Seth Worsley. This Chantry, on the north side of the Chancel of the Church, as well as the Porch, belongs to Sir Thomas J. de Trafford Bart. On the 27th of August 1595, it was ordered "that the settle adjoining to the turn Greese, and the highest settle upon the north side of the Church, both of them next adjoining to the Chappel of Barton, shall belong to the House and Manor of Barton, and to the heirs thereof."—*Lanc. MSS.*

It has been stated of Laurence Booth, Chancellor, and Archbishop of York, that "he had risen by merit from obscurity," and that his appointment to the Chancellorship turned out a great failure, as he had every bad quality of a Judge.—Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i. pp. 389–90. If "obscurity" of birth and station is intended, this statement is made on insufficient authority. His father held the Manor of Barton, which had descended to him from his grandmother, the heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton, and having married Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage of Clifton, he had become connected with some of the most aristocratic and powerful families in the North of England, and had by this wife an only son, the future Chancellor, whose half-brother was Archbishop of York, and whose niece married Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. Few families can boast of ancestry less obscure than the present representative of the Booths of Barton.

There was another and older Chantry founded in this Church apparently by the same family, as in the 47th Edward III. Thomas de Booth, who built the Chapel on Salford Bridge, and whose father had married the heiress of Barton, bequeathed his body by Will to be buried before the Altar of St. Katherine the Virgin in the Church of Eccles, and to the two Chaplains £6. 13s. 4d. to be paid upon the Altar of St. Katherine, to pray for the souls of King Edward III. Roger la Warre, and Thomas de Wyche, Parson of Manchester, and for the souls of his father, Roger de Hulton, and all other benefactors. He appointed Thomas de Wyche, Rector of the Church of

Presentation to a Chantry in this Church, founded in y^e^ name of Jesus and [of the] Blessed Virgin, by S^r^ John Byrom, Patron for one turn, an.[no] 1542. *Instit.*[*ution*] *B.*[*ook,*] i. p. 15.

An agreement [was] made by [the] Inhab.[itants] and confirmed by y^e^ B^p^, conc.[erning] y^e^ repairs of y^e^ Church, and placing the Parishioners, an.[no] 1598. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook*], ii. p. 227, 228.

Halls 14. Beaucliffe,[4] Davyhulme,[5] Irlam,[6] Pendleton,[7] Clif- Halls.

Manchester, Richard, son of John de Radclyffe, John Radclyffe, his brother, and Ellen Booth, his wife, Executors. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 91. Baines styles this great feudal aristocrat "an opulent yeoman resident at Barlow in the Parish of Eccles." — vol. ii. p. 198.

This Chantry was a large projecting building, on the south side of the Church, long since demolished, but the site is still pointed out.

The Chapel on the south side, or "south out Isle," of the Chancel, is claimed by the Earl of Ellesmere, in right of Worsley Hall; and a small aisle on the north side of the same is claimed by Colonel Clowes of Broughton Hall, it is said, in right of the messuage called New Barns Hall; but probably this aisle is "the Mr. Worsley's Chapell place," (of Booths,) mentioned in the "Orders of Mr. Williamson, Vicar of Eccles, the Right Worshipfull Richard Brereton Esq. and other gentlemen of the Parish," respecting "the settles" or pews of the Church, dated July 6th 1595, not 1598, as in the Text, and ought to be claimed as reguardant on Booths. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxviii. p. 341.

Two Chantries only in Eccles Church were suppressed in 1548, restored in 1553, and finally extinguished in 1558.

[4] Beaucliffe Hall has been entirely removed. It was the property of the Valentines, a family of great respectability amongst the lesser gentry, in the reign of Henry VII. from whom it descended to Richard Valentine Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire in 1713, by whose representative it was sold in the last century.

[5] Davyhulme Hall was the seat of John de Hulme, in the reign of Henry II. The family continued here for many generations, and the Estate was purchased by John Allen of Mayfield in the county of Derby Esq. in the last century, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Henry Norreys Esq. said to be descended from Nicholas Norreys of Tarleton, younger brother of Sir William Norris of Speke, living in the reign of Henry VI. Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Norreys Esq. having married in 1809 Robert Josias Jackson Harris of Uley in the county of Gloucester Esq. that gentleman assumed, by sign manual, the name and arms of Norreys, and his son, Robert Henry Norreys Esq. is the present owner of Davyhulme. The house is modern.

[6] Irlam Hall, a house of the Elizabethan era, is now occupied by a farmer. It was the property of the Irlams in the fifteenth century, and had passed to Sir George Lathum

ton,[8] Barton,[9] Trafford,[10] Worsley,[11] Booths,[12] Wardley,[13] Agecroft,[14] Kempnall,[15] Wolden,[16] and Monks Hall.[17]

Knt. in the time of Edward VI. This family claimed to be the representative of Sir Thomas Lathum, the Oskatel of the celebrated Historical Poem, who was dispossessed by Sir John Stanley, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. His descendant, Thomas Lathum Esq. lived here in 1681, and his Estate was alienated at the Revolution. Jane, his daughter, and sole heiress by survivorship, married about 1693 John Finney of Fulshaw Hall in the county of Chester Gent. and had a son, Capt. Samuel Finney, living in 1741. The estate, after some intermediate alienations, was purchased by John Greaves of Highfield Esq. who died on the 10th of December 1815, and was succeeded by his son, John Greaves Esq. the present owner.

[7] Pendleton Old Hall was the seat of Otho Holland Esq. in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and of his son, Thomas Holland Gent. in the next reign, who, on the 7th of February 1622, married at Eccles, Mrs. Joan Irlam.

[8] Clifton Hall, a handsome house, with the Manor, was in the possession of William Holland Gent. in the 21st Henry VII. and descended to his son, Thomas Holland, whose progenitor, William Holland, and Joan his wife, afterwards married to William Multon, had lands in Barton and Swynton, the 19th Edward II. Before the 18th of May 1606, the Manor was conveyed in marriage by Ellinor, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Holland Esq. and his wife, Helen, daughter of Thomas Langley of Agecroft, to Ralph Sladc Gent. The estate, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was the property, probably by purchase, of Mr. Daniel Gaskell, and is now the inheritance of his descendant, Benjamin Gaskell of Thornes House in the county of York Esq.

[9] Barton was held by Edith de Barton in the time of Richard I. and the Manor was conveyed by her in marriage to Gilbert de Notton, whose grandson Gilbert assumed the surname of Barton, and before the reign of Edward III. the heiress had married John del Bothe, jure uxoris, Lord of Barton. The old Hall is now used as a farm house. The Hall passed from the Booths in marriage, to George Leigh of High Leigh Esq. in 1578, and is now the property of his descendant, George Cornwall Leigh Esq. M.P. In 1681 Richard Savage, Lord Colchester, held part of the demesne of Barton; Edmund Trafford Esq. another part; and Mrs. Hannah Leigh, widow, the remainder.

[10] Trafford Park, the seat of Sir Thomas J. de Trafford Bart. descended from Randulphus Trafford, who is said to have died in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and whose lands passed uninterruptedly in the male line for eight centuries. The present house is a modern structure of free stone. The Estates were devised by the Will of Humphrey Trafford of Trafford Esq. dated the 5th of June 1779, to his collateral kinsman, John Trafford of Croston Esq. who largely increased their value by obtaining an Act of Parliament in 1793 to authorise him to let lands on building leases, and to lease the Waste Moss Lands in the Parishes of Manchester and Eccles, for ninety-nine years.

[11] Worsley remained in the Worsley family from the Conquest until about the 46th

[The] Parish [is] divided into 3 quarters, Worsely, Barton, and Pendleton. In Worsely [there] are 4 hamlets, viz. Lower End of Worsely, Higher End, Booths Town, Swinton, and Little Towns.

Edward III. when Alice, sister and sole heiress of Sir Geffrey de Worsley, conveyed it in marriage to Sir John Mascy of Tatton, who was attainted in the 1st Henry IV. The Manor again passed by marriage from the Mascys to the Stanleys of Holt Castle, and was conveyed by Joan, daughter of William Stanley, to Sir Richard Brereton, whose grandson marrying Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton of Tatton, and dying without surviving issue in 1598, settled all his Estates upon his father's natural son, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Viscount Brackley, and Lord Chancellor, the ancestor of Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, who, dying in 1803, devised his Lancashire Estates to his nephew, George Granville, subsequently Duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who assumed the name of Egerton on the death of his father in 1833, and was created Viscount Brackley and Earl of Ellesmere, in 1846; to whom posterity will justly apply the eulogy of Bishop Hacket on Chancellor Ellesmere, as one, "qui nihil in vitâ nisi laudandum aut fecit, aut dixit, aut sensit."—*Life of Archbishop Williams.* The old Hall, constructed partly of wood, plaster, and brick, still remains; but a large and more commodious mansion, in the late Tudor style of Architecture, has been lately erected by the noble owner of the Estate. The right of Baptism is enjoyed in the Domestic Chapel attached to the old Hall.

[12] Booths Hall, within Worsley, was formerly the seat of a branch of the Worsleys, of which family was Robert de Worsley, Lord of Bothes about 1292, and Robert Worsley, who held the Manor of Bothes, of the Manor of Worsley, the 15th Henry VII. The Worsleys resided here in the early part of the seventeenth century, and were afterwards of Hovingham in the county of York. The Manor and Hall of Booths were settled by Act of Parliament about 1789, in exchange for other lands, upon the younger children of Samuel Clowes of Manchester Esq. and his wife, Martha, daughter of John Tipping of Manchester, merchant. The Estate is now vested in the Egerton family. The house is of plain stone, and devoid of interest. Leland, in 1549, speaks of "a Place of Master Worseley of the Bouthe."

[13] Wardley Hall appears to have been built about the time of Edward VI. on the site of an older house, as a moat and gate-house still remain. The house is quadrangular, and built of wood, plaster, and brick. The stairs and hall are very noble and capacious; and the whole fabric having been much in decay, is now undergoing extensive repairs. This place became the property and residence of Thurstan Tildesley, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Jordan Worsley, in the reign of Henry IV. and passed to Roger Downes Esq. in the former part of the seventeenth century, whose descendant, Roger Downes Esq. dying issueless in 1676, the Estate was conveyed by his sister and heiress, Penelope, to Richard, fourth Earl Rivers, who died without male issue, in 1712. It is now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere.

[14] Agecroft Hall, in Pendlebury, is a large wood and plaster mansion, of a quadran-

Houghton, jointly. In [the] Barton q.[uarter there are] 8 hamlets, viz. Barton, Irlam, Cadeshwalled, Mounton, Eccles, Davyhulme, Lostock, Dumplington. In [the] Pendleton q.[uarter there are] 3 hamlets, Pendleton, Pendlebury, and Clifton.

6 Wardens, [and] six assistants.

2 of ye Churchw.[ardens] are nom.[inated] by [the] D.[uke] of Bridgwater; 2 by Mr. Trafford; 1 by ye Vicar; and ye predeces-

gular form, having had originally a moat. The Hall is fitted up with ancient furniture, and the windows are adorned with the arms of the Langleys, John of Gaunt, and others. The Domestic Chapel has been converted into a library. In 1327 Richard de Longley, and Joan, his wife, paid a fine to William de Longley, Rector of Middleton, for the Manor of Pendlebury and other lands; and here this branch of the knightly family of Langley of Langley, descended from the feudal family of Prestwich of Prestwich, resided until the marriage of Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley, in 1561, (the year after her father's death,) to Thomas Dauntesey Esq. when Agecroft passed to that family, which continued to reside here until the latter part of the last century. The present owner is Mr. Buck.

Of this family was Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal, who died in 1437, said, in some pedigrees, to be descended from the Langleys of Langley in the county of Durham, but more probably of Agecroft, and formerly of Langley in the Parish of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, in which Church a Chantry was founded by him before the year 1430. He was the Supervisor of the Will of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1399; and by his own Will dated the 21st of December 1436, and proved the 17th of December 1437, he left a legacy of books to the College of Manchester, then lately founded, and in which foundation he had participated in 1422.

[15] Kempnall, Kempnough, or Kempenhalgh Hall, in Worsley, is an ancient wood and plaster building, now much decayed, and used as a farm house. Helen, daughter and heiress of Richard Worsley Esq. conveyed the Estate in marriage to Richard Parr Gent. in the early part of the fifteenth century; and it again passed in marriage in 1578 with Anne, daughter and heiress of Mr. John Parr of Kempnough, (of Cleworth Hall in Tildesley, and Snidale Hall in Westhoughton, and widow of Thurston, son and heir of Andrew Barton of Smithells Esq.) to Nicholas Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. who lived here in 1594. It was also the seat of his eldest son in the next generation, whose children were baptized at the Parish Church of Eccles. The property is still in the Starkie family.

[16] Great Wolden Hall is a large brick pile, now occupied as a farm house. In 1595 it was "the worshipful seat of Thomas Holcroft Esq." of a family who shared largely in the Church property at the Reformation, but not the notorious Sir Thos. Holcroft of Vale Royal, according to the statement in Baines's *History*, vol. iii. p. 129.

[17] Monks Hall, a large wood and plaster building, near Eccles Church, now occupied

sour names another, Clifton for Pendlebury, and Pendlebury for Clifton, alternately. *Warden Wroe's Acct.* 1706. *Pap Reg.*

Here is a School, built in ye Churchyard, but not free. No other Sal.[ary is given] to [the] Master but $7^{l} \cdot 10^{s}$ p.[er] an.[num], out of ye Profits of a Gallery built at ye West end of ye Church, an.[no] 1717. The Master is nom.[inated] by [the] Vicar and [the] Parishrs, at their Par.[ish] Meeting in ye Church. V.[ide] *Nom.*[*ination,*] 1706. *Pap Reg.* School.

[A] License [was granted] to teach a School at Barton in this Par.[ish.] V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook*] *and Exhibition Book,* 1709. Barton School.

Given by Dr. Sherlock of Winwick, (in 1689,) and 2 others, [viz. Hannah Leigh and Edm. Goolden, both in 1689,] 10^{l} each; and by 2 others $3^{l} \cdot 10^{s}$ each. [The] Int.[erest] to be distributed yearly. Charities.

ELLENBROOK.[1] Certif.[ied] $23^{l} \cdot 06^{s} \cdot 03^{d}$, viz., Chap.[el] house and

by a farmer, the public having the singular privilege of a thorough lobby through the house. It became the property of Ellis Hey Gent. shortly after the Reformation, and the family continued here after 1665, Ellis Hey Gent. having recorded a pedigree of several descents at Dugdale's visitation; and his son and heir, Ellis Hey, was living in Salford the 4th of February 1691. Before 1681 the Estate had passed to Mr. Willis, and is now possessed by his descendant, Richard Willis of Halsnead near Prescot Esq. The date assigning the erection of a Barn to Mrs. Helen Willis in 1592, in Baines's *History* vol. iii. p. 127, is an error. Ellis Hey Gent. compounded for his estate in 1646 by paying to the Parliament £309.

[1] Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £137. Registers begin in 1765.

This Chapel is of ancient foundation, and is traditionally reported to have been founded by the Monks of Whalley for their tenantry in this neighbourhood. After the Reformation, it was purchased by the Brereton of Worsley, and endowed in 1581 by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, and wife of Sir Richd. Brereton of Worsley. In her widowhood she married Sir Peter Legh of Lyme Knt. M.P. Sheriff of Cheshire in 1595, and dying without issue, was buried at Eccles.

ground, $17^{l} \cdot 1^{s} \cdot 3^{d}$; left by Mrs. A.[nne] Mort, $2^{l} \cdot 15^{s}$ [a year]; Int.[erest] of 50^{l}, $2^{l} \cdot 10^{s}$; Rent Charge, 1^{l}.

[It is] said to be a Domest.[ic] Chap.[el] belong.[ing] to Worsley Hall by Tho.[mas] Chaddocke, Curate, an.[no] 1719: But he was Licensed to it an.[no] 1709, upon y^e^ nominat.[ion] of [the] E.[arl] of Bridgwater: V.[ide] *Mem.*[*orandum*] *B.*[*ook*] and *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook*], who nominated also to his "Free Chap.[el] of Ellenbrook," an.[no] 1669.

An.[no] 1673. 1 Warden.

There was a Suit depending about this Chap.[el] an.[no] 1693, betw.[een] the B^p^ and L^d^ Willoughby of Parham.[2] V.[ide] Mr. Kenyon's *Letters*. *Pap. Reg.*

Q. What was done in it?

In 1650 Ellenbrook Chapel was returned as fit to be made Parochial, and was sometimes supplied by a preaching Minister, and sometimes without, there being no certain means for the Ministers, who had their wages from the well-affected neighbourhood thereabouts in voluntary contributions. A Chapel was said to be required within Irlam.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. Fuller says that it passed into a maxim during the Great Rebellion, that it was safer for people to fast, than to feed on the poison of malignant Pastors, which will account for so many of the Churches not being supplied with Ministers.

In 1655 the Chapel was considered to be Domestic, and by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine, made the 28th of July 1657, Robert Mawdsley was ordered to pay to George Leigh and others, Trustees appointed for the use of the Minister of the Chapel of Ellenbrook, and for the Poor of Worsley and Middle Hulton, £200 principal, given by Dame Dorothy Legh, deceased, for godly and pious uses, together with interest from 1638 to 1652. Part of this sum was invested in land in Tildesley in 1701, and one-fourth of the rent is still paid to the Poor.

[2] Hugh, Lord Willoughby of Parham, married in 1692 Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Leigh of Stoneley, and widow of Sir William Egerton K.B. of Worsley, brother of John, third Earl of Bridgewater, and probably prosecuted the suit at the instance of the Earl. Lord Willoughby died in 1712. In a Dedication of the Life of Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, Vicar of Ormskirk, by Mr. Henry Asshurst, to this Hugh, Lord Willoughby, the Presbyterian author mentions his Lordship's "exemplary piety and zeal for our holy religion in such a degenerate and licentious age, and the countenance he gave to serious piety, wherever he found it, among all the different parties into which we are so unhappily broken."—12mo. 1694. See Coppull for some account of Lord Willoughby; for the Asshursts, Noble's Continuation of Granger's *Biog. Hist.* vol. i.; and Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, for an account of the City Procession to the Presbyterian Meeting House during Sir William Asshurst's Mayoralty.

FLIXTON.[1] Certif.[ied] 34l·00s·00d, viz. 30l paid by [the] Lessee of one of the Preb.[ends] of Litchfield, to whom the Improp.[riation] belongs, as his Corpse. Surp.[lice] f.[ees,] 4l, [with ye Mortuaries.] 65l p.[er] an.[num.] *War.*[*den*] *Wroe's Acct.* 1706. *Pap. Reg.* The Minister is nominated by ye Preb.[endary] for ye time being.

N.

	£	s.	d.
Pr. A.	0.	6.	8
Syn. ...	0.	1.	6
Tri. ...	0.	7.	0
Pd. by Farmer.			

Fam. ...	123
Pap. ...	00
Diss. ...	00

The patronage of the Chapel is vested in the Trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater; and in 1841 the Chapel was enlarged and one hundred and fifty free sittings provided for the Poor, at the expense of the Earl of Ellesmere. There are now four hundred children taught in a Sunday, and one hundred in an Infant School.

[1] Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £103. Registers begin in 1570.

This Manor was given by Roger de Poictou, shortly after the Conquest, to the Grelleys, Barons of Manchester, and one carucate was ceded by Albert de Grelley to Henry Fitz Siward, probably father of Robert de Lathom, by whose heirs it was held in the reign of King John. These heirs were certainly the Lathoms of Lathom. — *Testa de Nevill.*' In the 35th Henry III. William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, gave his land in Flixton, and the Manor of Ordesall, to David de Hulton. In the 27th or 28th Edward III. Robert de Legh of Booths in Eccles, and Matilda, his wife, held the moiety of the Manor of Flixton, [from the Lathoms?] which appears to have passed in marriage with Matilda, sole daughter and heiress of John Legh of Booths, to Richard de Radcliffe of Ordshall, Steward of Blackburnshire, who was drowned in Rossendale Water, on Thursday next before the Feast of St. Margaret, in 1380, and his descendant, Sir John Radcliffe died seized of the Manors of Flixton and Ordshall, on the 8th of February 1589, aged 53, whose widow, Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Asshawe of Hall on the Hill, died there on the 10th of January 1627, aged eighty-two. In the 9th Car. I. the former Manor was in the possession of Leonard Asshawe of Shaw Hall Esq. whose daughter and coheiress, Elizabeth, conveyed it, in marriage, to Peter Egerton Esq. second son of Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley in the county of Chester. Richard Egerton Esq. born in 1663, was succeeded by John Egerton Esq. who was the last heir male of the family, and died in the beginning of the last century.

In the 30th Elizabeth, and afterwards, Flixton is described as being in the Parish of Manchester, but it has long claimed, and established, the right of being an independent Parish.

The Church was in existence in the twelfth century, and was given, about A.D. 1190, by Robert de Lathom to his Monastery of Burscough. It occurs in Pope Nicholas's Survey, in the latter part of the thirteenth century; and is styled a Curacy to an Appropriation, in the 26th Henry VIII. The Parliamentary Inquisitors, in 1650, reported

This Church was given to y^e^ Abbey of Burscough by y^e^ Founder. V.[ide] *Mon. supra.*

This Church was made Prebendall by Roger, B.[ishop] of Litchf.[ield] (who was made B^p^ an.[no] 1257.) *MS. Str.*

An.[no] 1673, 3 Wardens, [and] 3 Assist.[ants.]

Halls. Shaw,[2] Urmston,[3] Newcroft.[4]

that the Parish Church was very conveniently situate in the middle of the Parish, no part of it being distant from the Church more than two statute miles; that a messuage belonged to it worth £20 per annum; and that the Tithes of Flixton and Shaw were worth £42 per annum. Peter Egerton of Shaw Esq. being the Lessee of Mr. Stockett Lutwich, late Prebendary of Lichfield, deceased, the Cure was then supplied by Mr. Edward Hoolmore, "able and godly," who received the rents of the said tenements assigned him by Mr. Egerton, and £16 from the Commissioners of Plundered Ministers, being the rent reserved to the said Prebend. — *Lamb. Surveys*, vol. ii.

In 1756 the nomination of the Incumbent was claimed by the Warden and Fellows of Manchester, but without sufficient title, as the Prebendary of the Prebend of Flixton, founded in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, presented, as his successors have ever since done.

Baines states that the Living was formerly in the gift of the Egertons of Shaw, but omits stating that their right was merely annexed to their Lease of the Tithes of the Prebend. In 1717 the Lessee was Mrs. Egerton, who paid Mr. Edward Sedgwick, the Curate, £30 per annum.

[2] Shaw Hall, built in the reign of James I. with gables and wooden parapets, had formerly a moat which has partly disappeared. On one of the ceilings is a painting, well-executed, of the same age as the house, representing the family of Darius kneeling in supplication before Alexander the Great. Armorial bearings of the Asshawes and Egertons, in the windows, together with Tapestry and other relics of former times, add much to the interest of this venerable mansion. The hall and one hundred and forty-nine statute acres in a ring fence, were advertised for sale in Prescott's *Journal*, January 8th, 1774. The house is now the property of Miss Warburton.

[3] Urmston Hall, a wood and plaster fabric, painted in lozenges and trefoils, is now a farm house. The Orm-Estons appear to have descended from Orm, the Saxon proprietor of Halton in Cheshire, whose son, Orm Magnus, by his marriage with Alice, daughter of Herveus, (a Norman nobleman, ancestor of Theobald Walter,) obtained large estates in Lancashire. The descent of the Ashtons of Ashton under Lyne, from this Orm, seems to be apocryphal; and it is certain that the Lathoms were the heirs of Orm Fitz Ailward, as to a Knight's fee adjacent to Ormskirk. — See *Testa de Nevill'*, and Ormerod on the *Stanley Legend;* also Note 5, p. 3. The Manor passed in marriage with the daughter and heiress of Adam de Urmston to Ralph Hyde, second son of Thomas Hyde of Norbury, temp. Henry IV. and his descendants continued here until the last century.

Here is a School-House, erected (as 'tis said) at ye Parish charge upon ye Waste, by ye consent of Mr. Egerton of Shaw. School.

Nothing belongs to it but 10s p.[er] an.[num,] left by G. Dean in ye hands of ye Overseer of ye Poor of Urmston.

[A] Master [was] Licensed an.[no.] 1718. V.[ide] *Subs.* [*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

No other Charity but 20s p.[er] an.[num] left by Sam.[uel] [William?] Sherlock, to be given in bread to Poor housekeepers of Urmston that come to Church. Charity.

MANCHESTER[1] Collegiate Church consists of [a] Warden and 4 Fellows, who supply all the turns of Preaching, and 2 Chaplains, who read Prayers and doe all ye other Duty of ye whole Parish, and receive ye Surp.[lice] Fees; [and] 4 Singing Men, 4 Choristers, and an Organist, who perform Cathedrall Service.

M. T. N.

	£	s.	d.
Pr. A.	1.	0.	0
Syn....	0.	2.	0
Tri....	1.	6.	0
[2]Pens..	3.	0.	0

Fam.... 1757
Pap.... 13
Diss. M. 3.
[P. An. & Q.]
Diss. Fam. 233
[of all kinds.]
Townships or Hamlets... 39
Churchw. ... 8
Sidesmen ... 15

[4] Newcroft Hall was held by Sir John de Radcliffe of Ordshall Knt. M.P. in the 14th Edward III. and at his death in the 32nd Edward III.; and here resided his descendant, Richard Radcliffe Gent. third son of Sir William Radcliffe and his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford. He married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of John Radcliffe of Gisburne in the county of York Gent. before the 31st of March, in the 26th Elizabeth. He died on the 31st of January 1601, aged 67 years, and was buried in the Chancel of Flixton Church. He was succeeded at Newcroft by his son, Alexander Radclyffe Esq. who died s.p. in 1628, having joined with his brother, Francis Radclyffe of London Gent. in 1609, in the sale of Newcroft, to their brother, William Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq. ancestor of the present Robert Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq.

[1] Dedicated by the name of Christ's College. Registers begin in 1573.

[2] Of this pension 40s. was payable to the Bishop of Chester, and 20s. to the Archdeacon of Chester, in 1535.

The Manor of Manchester, according to Mr. Whittaker, is of a date long antecedent to the Norman Conquest, at which period, Roger, Earl of Poictiers, had all the land conferred upon him between the rivers Ribble and Mersey. Roger granted to Nigellus, a Norman Knight, three hides and half a carucate of land within the

An.[no] 1306. Patron of Manchester, Tho.[mas] de Grelle. *MS. Hulm,* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Epi. Cov. et Litchf.*

An.[no] 1312. Patron S^{r} John la Ware. *Ib.*

Hundred of Salford; and on the defection of Earl Roger, his other possessions in Salford Hundred appear to have passed to the Gresleys, as in the year 1134 Robert de Gresley bestowed upon the Monastery of Swineshead in the county of Lincoln, the Lord's Mill at Manchester, and his son, Albert de Gresley, gave four bovates of land, in free alms, to the Church of Manchester. Robert de Gresley gave to Henry III. a palfrey, for a license to have a Fair within his Manor of Manchester until the King should attain his majority, and on that event occurring, a Charter dated 11th Henry III. was granted to this Baron to hold a Fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew the Apostle, at his Manor of Manchester. Thomas, son and heir of Robert de Gresley, being a minor at his father's death, 12th Edward I. Amadeus de Savoy had the custody of the Manor; but on attaining his full age, he obtained in 1301 what is called the "Great Charter of Manchester," by which the town was governed until it was Incorporated in 1838. He was summoned to Parliament, amongst the Barons of the Realm, from the 1st to the 4th Edward II; but dying without issue, his possessions passed in marriage with his sister Joan, to John, son of Roger de la Warr, summoned to Parliament as Baron de la Warr, in 1307. At his death, 21st Edward III. he was succeeded in the Manor of Manchester by his grandson, Roger, son of John de la Warr. On the death of Thomas, son of Roger de la Warr, in 1427, the Barony of Manchester passed to his nephew, Reginald West, who succeeded as Lord de la Warr, in right of his mother, the half sister of Thomas, the last Baron. His descendant,Lord de la Warr, and Thomas West, Esq. his son and heir, sold the Manor in 21st Elizabeth, in consideration of £3,000, to John Lacye, citizen and clothworker of London, who re-conveyed it in 38th Elizabeth, for £3,500, to Nicholas Mosley, citizen and alderman of London. In 1809 the Inhabitants of Manchester negotiated with Sir Oswald Mosley for the purchase of the Manor, but declined giving £90,000, the very reasonable price fixed by the owner. Having remained in this family until 1845, it was purchased in that year by the Corporation of Sir Oswald Mosley Bart. for £180,000, and conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough, on the 6th of May, 1846.

At the period of the Domesday Survey there were two Churches in Manchester, dedicated respectively to St. Mary and St. Michael; the former it is conjectured having stood in the place called Acre's Field, near the top of the present St. Mary's Gate, and the latter in Aldport. In 1267 Peter de Gresley was Patron of the Rectory of Manchester; and in 1305, (in the Text, 1306,) Geoffrey de Stoke was appointed the successor of Otho de Grandison by Thomas de Gresley, the Patron. In 1322 the Church was valued at two hundred marks, the endowment consisting of eight burgages in Manchester, and the towns of Newton and Kirkmansholme, with the meadows, woods, pastures, and other appurtenances. The manerial lords continued to exercise the patronage until 1359, when Thomas de la Warr, Clerk, was presented to the Rectory, and

The College was first founded an.[no] 1422, by Tho.[mas] de la Ware, then Rectour, afterw.[ards] Lord de la Ware, w^{ch} Foundation was dissolved, 1 Edward 6.

on the death of his elder brother, in 1398, he succeeded to the Barony of De la Warr. In 1421, and 9th Henry V. he obtained a License for founding a Collegiate Church, or, according to Kuerden, "for making the Parish Church Collegiate," being assisted by Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Chancellor of England, who was at that time one of the feoffees of the Manor and Advowson of the Rectory of Manchester. The College consisted of a Warden, eight Fellows, four Clerks, and six Choristers, and was called the College of the Blessed Virgin, of Manchester, being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. George of England, and St. Denis of France. The Rectory was appropriated for the maintenance of the Warden and Fellows, and the College was otherwise endowed by the munificent founder. In July 1422, Lord de la Warr laid the foundation stone of the new edifice, which was cruciform, and the western portion of the building occupied the site of the old Parish Church of St. Mary, whilst the eastern part formed the new College.

In 1422 John Huntingdon B.D. was appointed the first Warden, and, like his Patron, was a devout and bountiful Churchman. He occupied his high station nearly thirty-seven years, and the following facts in connection with his architectural proceedings, from original evidences hitherto unpublished, cannot fail to interest the reader. He commenced the building of the Choir, which was unfinished at the time of his death, (which occurred on the 11th of September 1458,) as appears by the following extracts from his Will dated the 13th of November, in the 33rd Henry VI. 1454, although on his brass monument, still remaining in the Choir, it is recorded that he "de nova construit istam cancellam." He recites that he had lately granted by Deed to James Bridde, Hugh Aston, and Nicholas Ravalde, Priests, all his messuages, lands, and rents, in Manchester, Salford, and elsewhere, in the county of Lancaster, and also in Chesterfield in the county of Derby, to the intent that after his death they should sell the same, (except his lands at Chesterfield,) and that the said feoffees "shall dispose of all such money to the edificacōn, expences, costes, and byggyng of the newe worke by me begonēn of the Chauncell of the Kirke of our Lady of Māchestr, if so be yat my movablꝫ godes aftr my decesse suffice noght nor bene sufficiauntꝫ to fforme the said edificacōn costs and byggyng." It was then provided that if there was any overplus it was to be appropriated to the support of Priests to say masses, prayers, and other divine services for the soul of the said Huntingdon, and his friends for ever. He further provided that if his kinswoman, Elizabeth Baret, was dead, or died without issue, that the lands at Chesterfield, devised to her, should be applied to the same purposes as his lands in Lancashire.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

It appears that the lands were not disposed of according to the Testator's intentions, as by Deed dated at "Mamcestr 10th December, 3rd Edward IV. 1463," the three Priests whom he had enfeoffed conveyed to John Bamford and James Chaloner, Chaplains, and William Bamford, all the lands and tenements adjoining Manchester,

Institution of Jo. Huntingdon in Decret. Baccal. Custod. Coll. de Manchester, an.[no] 1422. *MS. Hulm,* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Epi. Cov. et Litchf.*

called Netheraldeport and Overaldeport, which they had of the gift and feoffment of John Huntyngdon, Clerk, Master, or Guardian of the Collegiate Church of Blessed Mary of Manchester, to hold to certain uses, which are not however, declared. And by another Indenture dated 22nd Edward IV. 1482, Geoffrey Hulme of Manchester, Raufe Langley, Warden of Manchester, and Parson of Prestwich, John Biron, John Radclyffe (of Radclyffe) Esqrs. and James Radclyffe (his brother,) convey to Richard Bexwicke of Manchester, and Ralph, son and heir apparent of the said Geoffrey Hulme, [which Ralph married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bexwicke senr. of Manchester, merchant, Marriage Covenant dated 20th of October, 19th Edward IV. — *Pike House Evidences, Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.] certain lands and services, apparently part of the estate of Warden Huntingdon. And by another Deed dated 19th July, 22nd Henry VII. 1506, Ralph Hulme granted to Ranulph Poole, Clerk, Sir Oliver Thornelegh, Clerk, Richard Bexwicke, son of Roger Bexwicke "of Mamcestr," Ralph Holland of Clayton, William Galey, Seth Galey, and Thomas Bexwicke, son of Richard Bexwicke, all the before-named lands, burgages, and rents, which were formerly the property of John Huntingdon, in Mamcestr and Salford, excepting certain lands and tenements called Netheraldport within the Manor of Mamcestr, to the use and for the purposes expressed in a certain Indenture made with the consent of Ralph Hulme and Henry Sedall, by the arbitration of Anthony Fitzherbert and Richard Hesketh Esqrs. learned in the law, dated 30th May, 22nd Henry VII. in which award it is stated that there had been various controversies and debates between Raufe Hulme Gent. and Sir Henry Sydall, William Bradford and Richard Mascy, "Prest Vicares," of the same College, respecting the lands and tenements formerly the inheritance of Sir John Huntingdon, Warden of the College of our Lady of Manchester, and that the contending parties were bound in sureties of £40 to abide the award of Fitzherbert and Hesketh; and further reciting that the said Huntingdon, in his last Will, ordered his feoffees immediately after his decease, to sell all the premises named therein, and the money arising from the sale to be disposed to Priests to say Masses for the said Huntingdon and his benefactors, "which Will as yett, as farre as wee can p'ceive, hath not bene fulfilled."

The said Raufe Hulme claimed the lands as his own, by purchase of the right heir of the said John Huntingdon, and also of John Ravald, cousin and next heir of Nicholas Ravald, the last survivor of all the feoffees of the said Huntingdon; whereas, the said Henry Sydall and others, claimed to be feoffees for the performance of the last Will of the said Nicholas Ravald, Priest, by the feoffement of Sir Thomas Bradford, who was enfeoffed by one Sir John Bamford, Priest, conjointly with other persons, whom the said Sir Thomas survived, and which Sir John Bamford was enfeoffed by the said Nicholas Ravald to perform his Will, which refers to, and contains the substance of the Will of Sir John Huntingdon, concerning the premises.

An.[no] 1547, the College was re-founded by Qu.[een] Mary, 3 and 4 Phil.[ip] and Mar.[y.] Afterw.[ards] by Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth] an.[no] 1578, and last of all by Charles 1st, an.[no] 1636. V.[ide] *Char.*[*ter*] *of Found.*[*ation*] and *Dot. Reg.* 461.

The arbitrators award that a Deed shall be made by Hulme to the feoffees named in the last recited Indenture, of all Huntingdon's lands and tenements in Lancashire and elsewhere, except Netheraldport, which feoffees are empowered to receive out of the rents 100s. a year, and to find and endow an honest and well-disposed Priest with the same, to say and do perpetually divine service in the College Church of our Lady of Manchester, and to keep the lands and tenements in good order; the said Priest, and his successors, to be nominated by the said Raufe Hulme and his heirs for ever. And it is provided that the said Priest shall pray for the soul of the said John Huntingdon and his benefactors; and for the souls of Geoffrey and Elizabeth, father and mother of the said Raufe Hulme; and for the souls of Thomas, late Earl of Derby, and George, his son, late Lord Strange; and for the good estate of the said Raufe and Elizabeth his wife, (late Elizabeth Bexwicke,) and their children, and heirs; and also for the good estate of Thomas, Earl of Derby, now living; and for James Stanley, now Bishop of Ely; and for all the feoffees that are, and shall be seized to the use of the said Chantry lands, and after their decease for their souls, and for all Christian souls for ever. And also that the said Priest shall be attendant in the Quere (Choir) of the said College Church, according as other Chantry Priests are, without licence is first obtained to the contrary from the said Raufe and his heirs. If any Priest fortune to be of evil disposition, or do not his duty, he shall be removed by the said Raufe and his heirs, and another put in his place; and so to continue for evermore. If the said Raufe should not name an honest Priest in fifteen days after the award, or within forty days after a vacancy, the feoffees were to do so; and the said Priest should swear upon the Evangelists, to the said Raufe, his heirs, or feoffees, that he would do and perform, to his power, his duty and divine service appointed; nor are the said Priests to forget the said arbitrators in their masses, whilst living, nor their souls after their decease. They also award that the said Sir Henry Sydall, Sir Thos. Bamford, and Sir John Bamford, or those who claim any interest in Sir John Huntingdon's lands and tenements, since his death, shall execute a Deed of Release of their supposed claim and right. It is also enjoined that the said Raufe Hulme and Sydall shall deliver all the evidences, Charters, Testaments, and Muniments of the said Huntingdon's lands, to the Abbot of the Monastery of our Lady of Whalley, to be kept, and to remain, in the same Monastery, excepting only the then award, which was to be kept by Raufe, and his heirs, and the said Thomas and William. Raufe Hulme was also to pay to Sir Henry Sydall, towards his costs and charges in the matter, 60s.

And whereas, touching the edification costs and building of the Chancel of the said College Church of Manchester, the said parties are agreed to abide the award of four friends, at home, at a convenient leisure, and before the Feast of Easter, viz., of

[The] Warden is presented by y^e^ Crown, and Instituted by y^e^ B^p^, "ad curam animarum." [The] Fellows, &c. [are] chosen by [the] Warden and Fellows, v.[ide] *Licence of Foundation*, 9 Henry 5. *Dug. Mon.* vol. 3. p. 175, de Colleg. w^n^ it was Incorp. [orated] by y^e^ style of "y^e^ College of y^e^ Blessed Virgin Mary of Manchester."

V.[ide] B^p^ Bridgm^s^ Visit.[ation] of this Coll.[ege.] *Reg.* p. 112.

Master Robert Cliff, Warden of Manchester, Thomas Langley, Parson of Prestwich, Edmund Bardesley, and Robert Laborer; and that all the money received, or bestowed, touching the edification of the said Chancel, since the decease of the said Sir John Huntington, and all other receipts, costs, reparations, and payments made by the said Sir Henry Sydall, touching the said lands and premises, are then and there to come to a final reckoning, and to be ordered and decided by the said four friends, according to the plain intent of the true Testament and Will of the said Sir John Huntingdon, bearing date the 13th of November, 33rd Henry VI. which all the parties are agreed is the very true Will and Testament of the said Sir John Huntingdon. And it is also awarded that yearly, an obit or anniversary shall be kept, with a Dirge, after noon, and a Mass of Requiem on the morrow after, with Note, for the souls of the said Sir John Huntingdon, his benefactors, the souls of the persons above-mentioned, and all Christian souls, at the charge of the said Priest for the time being, on the 11th day of November, on which day the said Sir John Huntingdon died. James, Bishop of Ely, attests the award, which is signed by the awarders, and also by Sydall and Hulme.

On the 21st of June, 22nd Henry VII. James (Stanley,) Bishop of Ely, releases to Ralph Hulme and his heirs, all the right which he had in the messuages and lands of Warden Huntingdon, deceased, in Manchester. And on the 4th of June, 23rd Henry VIII. Ranulph Pole, Clerk, Ralph Holland of Clayton, Thomas Bexwicke, son of Richard Bexwicke, and John Bexwicke junr. Chaplain of a certain Chantry in the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Manchester, "of the constitution of John Huntingdon, Chaplain, and of the foundation of Ralph Hulme late of Mamcestr Gent. deceased," granted to Richard Brownsworde of Mamcestr, in fee, two gardens, or a whole piece of land, worth 20d. a year, lying in "le hengyngdyche in Mamcestr," formerly belonging to John Huntingdon, deceased, and comprised in an Indenture dated the 19th of July, 22nd Henry VII.; paying annually to Thomas West, Lord Lawarr, and Lord of Manchester, 6s.; and also, paying annually, to Ranulph Pole and his co-trustees, their heirs, and assigns, 2s. 2d., according to the arbitration of Fitzherbert and Hesketh, with a power of distraint and re-entry, if the rents were not paid within forty days after they were due. — *Pike House Evidences, Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

Warden Huntingdon does not appear to have executed an intention which he had formed of building an Alms-house for poor persons, in Hangyngdyche, for which he

An.[no] 1684. Warden Instit.[uted] by [the] Bp, by virtue of a Commiss.[ion] from [the] Abp, who then visited as Metrop.[olitan.] *Instit.*[*ution*] *B.*[*ook,*] ii. p. 160.

This Parish is very large and populous, near 8 m.[iles] long

obtained a site from Reginald West, Lord La Warr, the nephew of his Patron, on the 24th of August, 12th Henry VI. — *Beswicke Evid. Pike House. Do.*

In 1547 Edward VI. dissolved this Collegiate Institution, and having seized the endowments, demised them to Edward, Earl of Derby, subject to certain pensions to the Clergy. Queen Mary restored the greater part of these possessions, (but not the Collegiate House, now used as Chetham's Hospital,) and the College, thus robbed and spoiled, was re-established.

In 1578, on the petition of the Inhabitants of Manchester, supported by Dean Nowell, Queen Elizabeth renewed the Foundation Charter, which comprehended one Warden, Priest, to be a Bachelor of Divinity at least, four Fellows, Priests, to be Bachelors of Arts, two Chaplains, four Laymen, and four Choristers. At this time the name was changed to "Christ's College," and the Tithes and Lands were restored to it.

A new Charter, drawn by Archbishop Laud, was granted to the College, which was incorporated the 2nd of October 1635, [and not in 1636, as in the Text,] by Charles I. vesting the appointment of the Warden in the Crown, and rendering the Fellowships elective by the Warden and Fellows. The Warden's office, notwithstanding the statement in the Text, was considered to be a dignity, without cure of souls, whilst the Fellowships were regarded as similar to Canonries in Cathedrals. It was also provided that there should be two Chaplains or Vicars, being Bachelors of Arts, and two Clerks, one of whom to be in Holy Orders, to visit the sick, and do other Parochial duties. The Bishop of Chester, for the time being, was appointed Visitor. At this time the Church, which had become much dilapidated, was repaired, and effectually restored. The College was again ruthlessly dissolved, by Ordinance of Parliament, for the sale of Dean and Chapter Lands, in 1649, although some of the best lawyers of the time thought that it did not come within the meaning of the Act.

Charles II. restored this shattered Foundation, and it was allowed to continue unmolested for nearly two centuries; when, in 1835, King William the Fourth appointed certain Commissioners, of which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were the head, to consider the state of the Established Church with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues; and in their first Report, dated the 17th of March 1835, the Commissioners wisely recommended that two new Sees should be erected in the Province of York,—one at Manchester, and the other at Ripon. In their second Report, dated the 4th of March 1836, they recommended that the Collegiate Churches should be made the Cathedrals of these respective Sees; and that at Manchester, the ancient titles of Warden and Fellows, should be altered to Dean and Canons. On the 21st of July 1847, an Act passed the Legislature, for establishing the Bishoprick of Manchester; and according to the provisions of the Act, the Bishop had not a seat in

(or 12 statute miles) one way, and not much lesse the other way. In [the] preamble to y^e^ last Charter the Inhab.[itants] are said to be about 20 thous^d^. V.[ide] Camd.[en] *Brit. Eng.* p. 799. In

the House of Lords until the demise of a Prelate, and on that event taking place, it was provided that he should take his seat, but that the junior Bishop should not. On the 10th of August 1847, her Majesty, by an Order in Council, confirmed the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. From the 1st of September 1847, the Collegiate Church was constituted a Cathedral Church and the seat of a Bishop, and was invested with all the honours, dignities, and privileges of a Cathedral; and the Dean and Canons were constituted the Dean and Chapter thereof.

From the same day, the Deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the whole Parish of Leigh, including the Townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley with Shakerley, and Westleigh, otherwise Leigh in the Deanery of Warrington, and such parts of the Deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale as are in the county of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester, were detached and dissevered from the Diocese of Chester, and were thenceforth constituted the Diocese of Manchester; and all the said Parishes, with their Clergy and Laity, were placed under the spiritual jurisdiction, authority, and control of the Bishop of Manchester, subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York.

The Patronage of all benefices belonging heretofore to any Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, was to be alternately exercised by the Bishop of Ripon and the Bishop of Manchester.

The See of Manchester is divided into two Archdeaconries, styled the Archdeaconry of Manchester, and the Archdeaconry of Lancaster, and the former consists of the Deaneries of Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the whole Parish of Leigh, including the Townships before mentioned, and the said Parish of Leigh is detached from the Deanery of Warrington, and forms a part of the Deanery of Manchester; whilst the latter Archdeaconry, consists of the Deanery of Amounderness, and so much of the Deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale as are included in the Diocese of Manchester, and those portions are detached from their said Deaneries, and are constituted and called the Deanery of Tunstall. The Bishop of Manchester collates the Archdeacons.

There is also constituted in the Diocese of Chester a new Archdeaconry, styled the Archdeaconry of Liverpool, which consists of the Deanery of Wirrall in the county of Chester, and the said Deanery of Warrington, so altered as above described.

That portion of the Deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale which is in Westmoreland, is annexed to that portion of the Deanery of Kendal which is in the same county, and they, together, constitute the Deanery of Kendal; and the Deanery of Coupland in Cumberland, and the Deaneries of Furnes and Cartmel in Lancashire, are dissevered from the Diocese of Chester and are annexed to the Diocese of Carlisle. A new Archdeaconry is to be created and styled the Archdeaconry of Westmoreland, consisting of the said Deaneries of Kendal, Furnes, Cartmel, and Coupland.

[the] Act of Consecr^{n} of Salford Chap.[el] an.[no] 1635, [it is stated that there were] near 30 thous.[and] Commun.[icants.] *Ward.*[*en*] *Wroe's Acc*^{t} 1706.

Near 20 thous.[and] in [the] town and parish. *Pap. Reg.*

Presentation to y^{e} Chantry of St. Nicholas wthin the Colleg.[iate] Church of Manch^{r}, by Mr. Trafford, an.[no] 1542.[3] *Instit.*[*ution*] *B.*[*ook,*] p. 12.

An Order [was made] about a Chappell in this Church be-

[3] There were seven Chantries in this College at the time of the Dissolution, said to have been founded by Robert Grelley, Thomas Beke, William Radcliffe, Robert Chetham, Bishop Stanley, Ralph Hulme, and Alexander Beswicke. Of these, the Indenture of Sale of that founded by Alexander Beswicke, still remains amongst the Pike House Evidences, in the family of the founder, to whom it might be conveyed on the restoration of the Chantry by Queen Mary, when the deed of alienation was reversed. It is dated the 2nd of September, 6th Edward VI. 1552, and purposes to be a conveyance from Edward Bray, John Thornton, and John Danby of London Gents. to Simon Aynsworth of London Gent. in consideration of £240. 10s. of all that our late Chantry, founded by Alexander Bessike within the Church of Manchester, together with its endowment of sixteen messuages, and a water-mill, and all lands to the same belonging, situate in the Parish of Bolton, or elsewhere, in the county of Lancaster, in the tenures of James Knowes, Richard Nabbe, Anthony Holme, Roger and Lionel Crompton, William and Edmund Brooke, Adam and James Isherwood, and Margaret, wife of the said James, Thomas Roscowe, and Alice his wife, Alice Roscowe, and Henry her son, Thomas Crompton, Katherine, relict of Elis Crompton, William Crompton, Hugh Hilton, and Margaret his wife, John Harryson, and Agnes his wife, and John Anderton, or their assigns. Also, a messuage and fourteen acres of land, lying in Bexwicke Bridge, near Manchester, and in the Parish of Manchester, in the tenure of John Anderton, and to the said Chantry belonging, with all rents, services, &c. in Manchester, Harwood, Brightmeade, Bolton, and Bexwicke, all in the county of Lancaster. Also, those annual rents of 20s. 2d. to the same Chantry pertaining, charged on the lands of Thos. Bromley, Richard Saunderson, William Haslam, Elis Haslam, James Harryson, Richard Grenehough, Elis Lomax, Elis Saunderson, Robert Tonge, Ralphe Tonge, Geffrey Todson, Geffrey Grenehaugh, Laurence Bradshagh, John Crompton, and the widow of Thomas Aynsworth, Henry Crompton, Alice Hilton, Wm. Crompton, Robert Hamor, and Edmund Trafford Knt. in Manchester, Harwood, Brightmeade, Bolton, and Bexwicke, in as full a manner as the same were conveyed, *inter alia* by Edward VI. by Letters Patent, dated Ely, 1st of September 1552, to be held of the King, and his successors, as of the Manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent. Seisin of the premises was given by Robert Aynsworth, Humfry Colwych, and Richard Lever Gent.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

long.[ing] to Mr. Cecill [Trafford,] an.[no] 1634. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] ii. p. 376.

An.[no] 1629, Sam.[uel] Bordman, "Socius Coll. de Manchest. à Reg. Eliz. Fund." Subs.[cribes the] Art.[icles] and takes y^e^ Oath of Can.[onical] obed.[ience] to [the] Bp. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

An.[no] 1673, 8 Wardens, and 5 Assist.[ants.]

One Mr. Trafford has by prescription a Right to nominate a Parish Clark, but that Clark cannot Depute another. V.[ide] *Dispute, an.*[*no*] 1693, *Pap. Reg.*

Leave [was] given to y^e^ 2 Chaplains to build a Gallery and let y^e^ Seats for y^e^ use of them and y^r^ success.[ors,] in y^e^ same manner as they doe two other Ancient Galleryes erected for y^e^ same use, [one erected by Humphrey Booth, Merchant, in 1617,] the profits of w^ch^ are confirmed to y^m^ in y^e^ same Instrum^t^. an.[no] 1717. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 4.

Division of the Parish. The Parish of Manch.[ester] is divided into six parts, viz. Manch^r^, Salford, Newton, Withington, Blakeley, Stretford.

Towns. The first division contains the Townsp of Manchester only, and has 3 Churchw.[ardens] and 4 Assistants or Sidesmen, chosen accord.[ing] to [the] Canon.

[The] 2^d^ Division contains Salford, Broughton and Carsall, [Kersall,] w^ch^ take it by turns to have one Churchw.[arden] and 3 Sidesmen, chosen accord.[ing] to [the] Canon.

[The] 3^d^ [division contains] Newton, Kirkmanshulme, Droylsden, Failsworth, Bradford, Openshaw, Gorton, and 2 Ardwicks. These take it by turns, and have one Churchw.[arden] and 3 Sidesmen, Can.[onically appointed.]

[The] 4^th^ [division contains] Withington, Redish, Didsbury, Burnish, [Burnedge,] Mosside, Chorlton, Heaton Norris, Denton, Houghton, Levens-hulme, Hulme. These have one Churchw.[arden,] nominated by Lady Bland, and 2 Sidesmen.

[The] 5^th^ [division contains] Blakely, Chetham, Strangeways, Crumpsall, Tetlow, Moston, Harper-heigh; one Churchw.[arden] and 2 Sidesmen [appointed] acc.[ording to the] Can.[on.]

[The] 6th [division contains] Stretford, Trafford, Rusham, [Rusholme,] Fallow-field, Yieldhouse, Birch, Platt, Chorlton-Row; one Churchw.[arden] and 2 Sidesmen [are] nom.[inated] by Mr Trafford.

Gorton is a Chappelry by itself. 2 Wardens. V.[ide] *Gorton.*

Halls. Reddish,[4] Hulme,[5] Ordsall,[6] Hulme,[7] Clayton,[8] Strange-ways,[9] Garratt,[10] Kersall,[11] Ancoats,[12] Barlow,[13] Culcheth,[14] and Slade[15].

[4] A family of the local name resided here from a very early period. The last heir male, Alexander Reddish, who died in 1613, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Dethick of Longford and Newhall in the county of Derby, by whom he left two daughters and coheiresses, Sarah and Grace. The former married Clement, sixth son of Lord Chief Justice Coke, from whom Reddish passed in succession to the late T. W. Coke of Holkham Esq. created Earl of Leicester in 1837, and was sold by him, with his other Lancashire property, about 1792.

The ancient Hall, taken down about the year 1780, was a large quadrangular timber building, surrounded by a moat. It contained a Domestic Chapel, the entrance to which was on the left hand, under the gateway leading into the quadrangle. The large hall was wainscoated, and in the upper panels were carved numerous arms of alliance of the Reddish family. A pen and ink sketch of the hall is in the possession of the Rev. John Piccope M.A. of Farndon.

[5] Hulme Hall, in Reddish, was the residence of Laurence Hulme, third son of Robert Hulme of Hulme, in the 8th Henry V. and continued in the same name until the death of William Hulme Esq. in 1691, whose munificent charities have added a lustre to the name which feudal aristocracy failed to impart. He was born in 1631, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Robinson of Kearsley, by whom he had issue a son, Banastre Hulme, who died a minor. — [See p. 11 Note 5, and p. 72, Note 18.]

[6] Ordshall was the seat of Sir John Radcliffe (younger son of Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe) in the 31st Edward I., Knight of the Shire in the 14th Edward III. and who died in the 32d year of the same reign. He married Jennet, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, sister of Thomas, Earl of Kent. His descendant, Sir Alexander Radcliffe Knt. married, before 1629, Jane Radcliffe, the natural daughter and heiress of Robert Radcliffe K.G. fifth Earl of Sussex. Sir Alexander was the last of his family who resided at Ordshall. His widow was living in 1668, and his only son, John Radcliffe Esq. dying without male issue, (Will proved in London, on 21st July 1669,) the Estate was sold, and the line was continued by Robert Radcliffe of Withinshaw Esq. sixth and youngest son of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, and uncle of the last owner. His descendant is Robert Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq. The house is built of wood and plaster, surrounded by a moat, with an embattled gateway over the bridge. The great banqueting-hall stands upon pillars, and the oriel is filled with painted glass consisting of

Free Grammar School.

The School here was Founded by Hugh Oldham, Bp of Exeter,[16] an.[no] 1519, who purchased some lands near Manchester and ye Mills of yt Town of Ld de la Ware for a long term of years,

figures and armorial bearings. It is the property of Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton Park Esq. and has long been divided into numerous tenements.

[7] John de Hulme held Hulme in the reign of Henry II. and Geoffrey de Hulme was found to hold his lands in Hulme under the Earl of Lancaster in the 10th Edward II. Hulme Hall was the Manor House of Ralph de Prestwich in 1434, and continued in his descendants until the Manor was sold by Sir Thomas Prestwich, the second Baronet, to Sir Edward Mosley Bart. in 1660, the sale being confirmed by an Act of Parliament in 1673. The Estate passed in marriage, in 1685, with Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Mosley to Sir John Bland of Kippax in the county of York Bart. M.P. In 1751 it was sold by his grandson, Sir John Bland, to George Lloyd of Manchester Esq. and purchased in 1764 by the Duke of Bridgewater, in whose Trustees it is now vested. The Hall, a large quadrangular building of wood and plaster, has been lately pulled down. In one of the rooms were some beautiful carvings, chiefly heads, supposed to be by foreign artists, and which are engraved in Baines's *Lancashire*. Some years ago, the late Mr. Bradshaw of Worsley had the carvings removed, and after being cleansed from successive coats of paint, placed them in a wainscoated room in the old Hall at Worsley.

[8] Clayton was obtained in the time of King John by Robert de Byron, on his marriage with Cecilia, daughter and heiress of —— Clayton. It continued to be the chief residence of the Byron family until the middle of the sixteenth century, and was sold along with "the impaled ground called Clayton Park," and the reputed Manor of Clayton, by Sir John Byron Knt. to George Chetham of London, grocer, and Humphrey Chetham of Manchester, chapman, by Indenture dated the 20th of February 1620, for £4,700. There are still some small remains of the House, and a moat with a stone bridge over it.

[9] Strangeways was held by Thomas de Strangeways, who died in the year 1389. It continued to be the residence of the Strangeways until about the time of James or Charles I. when it was sold to John Hartley of Manchester, draper. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it was in the possession of Mrs. Catherine Richards, widow, who by Will dated March 3rd 1711, devised it to Thomas Reynolds of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, Esq. ancestor of the present owner, Lord Ducie.

[10] Garratt Hall was an extremely picturesque wood and plaster house, of considerable size, with numerous gables and tall chimneys, and was the seat of a branch of the Trafford family in the fourteenth century. The last heir male of this family was Ralph Trafford Esq. who died in 1555 or 1556. In 1596 Oswald Mosley of Manchester, clothier, third son of Edward Mosley of Hough End, purchased Garratt Hall from Thomas, Lord Gerard, and the sale was confirmed by William Gerard of Harrow on the Hill, and Philip Gerard of Gray's Inn.

[11] Kersall Cell and Manor were granted by Henry II. to the Priory of Lenton in the

the reversion of w^ch being bought by Hugh Beswick and Joan Beswick, widow, (wh.[ether] with their own money or y^e B^p's is uncertain,) about 16 Hen. 8, they settled y^m for ever upon 12

county of Nottingham, and were held by the fourth part of a Knight's fee. They were granted the 24th of July in the 32d Henry VIII. to Baldwin Willoughby Esq. and were sold by him to Ralph Kenion of Gorton, who, on the 10th of September in the 2d Edward VI. conveyed two parts of the Cell, Manor, and Demesne lands to Richard Siddall of Withington, and James Chetham of Crumpsall Gent. for £248. Kersall Cell is now the seat of Miss Atherton, by descent from the Byroms of Manchester.

[12] Ancoats was held by Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford Knt. in the 26th Henry VIII. under the Lord De la Warr. It afterwards became the property of the Byrons of Clayton, and was sold on the 23d of January in the 6th Jac. to Oswald Mosley Esq. for £250. The house has been rebuilt by the present proprietor, George Murray Esq.

[13] Barlow Hall, in the Township of Chorlton cum Hardy, is five miles south of Manchester, and the Manor was held by Sir Rob. de Barlow in the 26th Edward I. The family lived here in 1720. In 1785 the Manor and Lordship of Barlow and the Hall, late the Estate of Thomas Barlow Esq. deceased, were advertised to be sold under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The yearly value was stated to be £800. It is the property of Wilbraham Egerton Esq.

[14] Culcheth Hall within Newton, was formerly the residence of a family of the local name, one of the last of which was Byron Culcheth, who died in 1621. The Estate, however, had been previously acquired by the Byrons of Clayton, and it was sold by Sir John Byron the younger of Royton Knt. by Deed dated the 10th of February in the 11th Jac. to John Whitworth of Newton Gent. for £600. At the close of the seventeenth century it became the property of the Greaves' of Manchester, who had been apothecaries, and was sold by the late Edward Greaves Esq. who was High Sheriff in 1812. All that is left of the old Hall is the wainscot of a room in the present building, erected about a century ago.

[15] Slade Hall, or as it was originally named, Milkwall Slade, was sold in the 19th Elizabeth by Ralph Slade, and Joan his wife, with Thomas their son and heir apparent, of Breerehurst in the county of Stafford, to Edward Siddall, yeoman, ancestor of the present owner.

[16] By an Indenture dated the 20th of August 1515, (now amongst the *Beswicke Evidences*,) and made between Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, Thomas Langley, Rector of Prestwich, Hugh Bexwyke, Chaplain, and Ralph Hulme Gent. of the first part; the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, of the second part; and the Warden and Fellows of the College of Manchester, on the third part; reciting that the said Hugh Bexwyke and Ralph Hulme, together with Joan Bexwyke, widow, sister of the Bishop, had by Indenture, demised to the said Warden and Fellows the Manchester corn mills, which they [the said Bishop, &c.] held of the Lord La Warr for seventy years,

Feoffees for y^e^ use of y^e^ School, w^ch^ was made Free to every body
1st Master. by y^e^ Foundation; the Sal.[ary] of [the] Master being then 10^l^
Usher. p.[er] an.[num, and of an] Usher, 5^l^ p.[er] an.[num; the] head
Scholars to teach English: But y^e^ value of coin rising and y^e^ Rent
of y^e^ Mills being advanced, the Sal.[ary] of [the] Head Master is
now 80^l^ p.[er] an.[num,] w^th^ a good House and Garden, and about
3^l^ 7^s^ out of y^e^ Dutchy-rents, given by Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth.]

2d Master. [The] Sal.[ary] of [the] 2^d^ Master is 40^l^ p.[er] an.[num]; a Gratuity of 8^l^, with a Garden and some Cottages, and ab^t^ 3^l^ p.[er] an.[num.]

for certain uses therein expressed; and further reciting that the said Ralph Hulme and Richard Hunt had also demised to the said Warden and Fellows lands in Ancoats, which they held jointly with Ralph Sondeforth, D.D. deceased, John Vesey, Archdeacon of Chester, and Thomas Marler, as feoffees of Barnard Oldham, Archdeacon of Cornwall, for the like term of seventy years, for certain uses, all which premises were worth £40 a year; and it was witnessed that the said Hugh Oldham, the Warden and Fellows, the said Langley, Bexwyke, and Hulme should provide a fit person, secular or regular, to instruct scholars in Manchester, paying him £10 a year, and also £5 a year to his usher. Although the mills and other property were thus invested in the Warden and Fellows, as Trustees of the School, yet the said Hugh Bexwyke and Joan Bexwyke on the 1st of April 1525, by Indenture of feoffment, recited that Thomas West, Lord La Warr, had by Deed dated the 3rd of October 1509, confirmed to the said Hugh and Joan, with the said Ralph Hulme, since deceased, the reversion of all the said mills, &c. to hold to their own use, in fee, therefore they conveyed the same to certain fresh trustees, along with a burgage in Mill Gate, which Hugh and Joan had by the gift of Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, by Deed dated the 19th of May 16th Henry VIII. and further reciting that Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, deceased, for the good mind which he had to the county of Lancaster, where the learning of grammar had not been taught for lack of sufficient schoolmasters and ushers, had built a School-house in Manchester, adjoining the College, and had purchased a lease of the corn mills, and caused lands in Ancoats, and a burgage in Mill Gate, along with the said Hugh and Joan, to be converted to the maintenance of the said School in Manchester for ever, according to the constitutions made by the said Hugh and Joan Bexwyke, who were to nominate the Master during their respective lives, and after their death the nomination to devolve on the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1699 the Trustees purchased from John and Hannah Beswicke for £325, another messuage, in Mill Gate, Manchester, and in 1758 the Charity was regulated by an Act of Parliament, 32d George II. c. 61, and the inhabitants were discharged from the obligation of grinding any grain, except malt, at the School mills. In 1825 the total income of the Trust amounted to £4,408. 17s. 1½d.

The Feoffees have added a third Master for teaching Eng.[lish,] whose Sal.[ary] is 16l p.[er] an.[num.] 3d Master.

But the Rents of ye Mills exceeding these Allowances, the Feoffees (as they are appointed by Statute to doe) allow ye overplus to be disposed of by [the] Warden and Head Master in Exhibitions to Poor Scholars sent from this School to either Univ.[ersity,] viz. 5l p.[er] an.[num] each from [the time of their] Entrance till they are Batch.[elors] of Arts, and [in] ye last year 10l.

The Nominat.[ion] of ye 2 Masters is [vested] in ye President of Corpus Xti Coll: Oxon. who, upon every vacancy, is to present one wthin a month, to ye Warden of Manchester, who is Visitour of ye School. Vide *Copy of Stat. Pap. B.*[*ook.*]

It appears from some recent proceedings in the Vice Chancellor's Court, (December 1848,) that, owing to an increase in the funds of the School, the Masters' salaries were augmented, twelve Exhibitions of £60 each were instituted, and that in 1832 the surplus revenue having accumulated to £120,000, in the three per cents. an order was obtained on Petition under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, (52d George III. c. 101,) for a reference to the Master to settle a scheme for the future management of the Charity, and to enquire whether it would be beneficial that any extension of the School should take place, and also if any surplus should be expended in repairs and rebuilding of the School-house, &c. then much dilapidated. The Income had increased to £4,500, leaving a surplus after all outgoings of £2,800.

The Master's scheme provided for extra tuition in mathematics, &c. and £10,000 was set apart for rebuilding the High Master's house and other improvements, out of the surplus fund. The system of boarders was sanctioned, the exhibitions were continued, and the Masters' salaries were increased. In 1835 this scheme was impugned, chiefly on the ground that the Trustees were not residents in Manchester, and therefore ineligible for the office, and that the system of boarders (which called for the rebuilding of the High Master's house) was at variance with the intentions of the Founders. The case was argued before Lord Cottenham, who, on the 10th of November 1840, delivered his judgment, and expressed his opinion that the Trustees ought not to be removed, — that all children capable of instruction were eligible for admission, — and that boarders were not to receive the Exhibitions. The case was re-heard before Lord Lyndhurst, who expressed a strong opinion in favour of the practice of taking boarders being in consonance with the Foundation Deed and the powers contained in it, and referred it to the Master to settle the limitations and restrictions under which boarders were to be taken.

On the 11th of January 1849, Vice Chancellor Shadwell decreed that as the Trustees had not sanctioned the taking of boarders by the Masters, Lord Lyndhurst's hypothesis was the reverse of the fact, and that no boarders should be admitted.

Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitions.

[The] Dutch.[ess] of Somerset[17] has settled lands for [the] maintenance of 4 Scholars in Brazenn.[ose] Coll.[ege,] to be elected out of this School, who were born in Lanc.[ashire,] Chesh.[ire,] or Heref.[ord]shire; and for other Scholars, to be chosen out of Manch[r], Heref.[ord] and Marlb.[orough] Schools, by turns.

Captain Hulme's Exhibitions.

William Hulme Esq. of Kearsley,[18] in 1691 devised Lands for

The present School-house was built upon the old foundation, in the years 1776 and 1777. There is a very mean view of it in Buckler's *Views of Endowed Schools*, 4to, 1827, and the writer says that "Hugh Oldham, a native of Oldham, founded this School sometime prior to the 16th Henry VIII." The Bishop was not born at Oldham, but at Crumpsall, in the parish of Manchester. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. and Dugdale's *Visit. of Lanc.*

[17] The Duchess of Somerset was Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edward Alston Knt. M.D. of London, and married first, George, son and heir apparent of Sir Harbottle Grimstone Bart. secondly, John, fourth Duke of Somerset, (who died in 1675,) and thirdly, Henry, Lord Coleraine. Her Grace died issueless in 1692, and her estates passed to her niece, Mary, wife of Henry Booth, first Earl of Warrington. See Granger's *Hist. of Eng.* vol. iv. p. 152.

[18] Mr. Hulme's Will is dated Kearsley, the 20th of October 1691, and he first gives and devises to William Baguley Gent. his "cozen," and his assigns, his lands at Kearsley, Outwood, and Whitefield, held under lease of the Earl of Derby and John Starkie Esq. in Trust, to pay yearly to Richard Baguley, his brother, Christopher and Alexander Baguley, his uncles, £10 each, and to permit Elizabeth Hulme, the testator's wife, to occupy the Kearsley Estate, at an annual rent of £18. Out of his lands of inheritance at Heaton Norris, Denton, Ashton-under-Line, Reddish, Manchester, and Harwood, he devises to his wife during her life, in lieu of jointure and dower, his capital messuage, and demense lands called Hulme, Edgecroft, and Hulme's Moor, in Reddish and Denton; and after his wife's death he charges these lands with £10 a year each, to his "cozens" Christopher, Alexander, and Richard Baguley, during their respective lives. And the reversion of all these lands he gives to James Chetham of Turton Esq. William Hulme of Davy Hulme Esq. and the said William Baguley, his "kinsman," and their heirs for ever, in Trust, to pay the annual rents amongst "such four of the poor sort of Batchelors of Arts takeing such Degree in Brazenose Coll. in Oxford, as from time to time shall resolve to continue and reside there by the space of four years after such degree taken," and so to continue to such four poor Bachelors successively for ever, to be nominated and approved of by the Warden of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury for the time being. He gives one-third of his personalty to his wife. He gives to James Taylor the younger of Breightmet, £15, owing on Bond; to Elizabeth, mother of the said James, £5; and to James Taylor, her husband, 40s. which he owed testator. [See p. 11,

the maintenance of four of the poorest sort of Bachelors of Arts in Brazennose College, Oxford, as should from time to time reside there for four years after taking their said Degree; such poor Bachelors to be nom^{d} and approved of by the Warden of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury.

Note 5.] He gave to the wife of James Burgess of Manchester, £5; 40s. each to his man and maid servant; and to "Joshua Dixon, Clerke, £5, whom I desire to preach my funerall sermon;" and the residue he bequeathed to the four Baguleys, of whom he constituted William Baguley the sole Executor. He afterwards gave his wife "the chamber and goods therein, which were her late mother's," and the goods and furniture "in the chamber and rooms at Manchester, where wee used to lodge," and "other household goods now in the house at Kearsley, where wee inhabit." Proved at Chester, the 10th of March 1691–2, by the Executor. — *Lanc. MSS.*

In 1769 an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable the Trustees of the Estates devised by William Hulme Esq. to grant building leases thereof, and to increase the number of Exhibitions in Brasenose College, Oxford. At that time four Bachelors of Arts had been from time to time nominated, and each had received £60 a year. The Estates had increased in value to £360 per annum, and the Trustees had saved £3,000. This Act was amended in 1795, and the Trustees were empowered to convey in fee, or grant leases for lives, or for long terms of years, the said Trust Estates, and to make such allowance to the Exhibitioners as they might think proper. There were at that time ten Bachelors of Arts, each receiving £80 per annum, and the Trust Estate had increased to £1,180 per annum, over and above the interest of £6,300, which had been saved. These Acts were again amended in 1814, when the Warden and two Rectors were empowered to nominate Under Graduates of Brasenose to the Exhibitions, and the Trustees were empowered to find rooms and lodgings and other provision for the Exhibitioners, and also to found and support a Divinity Lecture in Brasenose College, and to Incorporate the Trustees. At that time there were fifteen Exhibitioners, each receiving £110 per annum, the annual proceeds of the Estates amounted to £2,502. 16s. 8d. over and above the interest of £23,700, which the Trustees had saved. The before-named Acts were further amended in 1827, by enabling the Trustees, out of the accumulated funds arising from the Trust Estate, to purchase Advowsons. The fifteen Exhibitioners each received £120 a year for maintenance and lodging, and £35 towards purchasing books. The gross annual income arising from lands amounted to £3,291. 17s. 11d. and the accumulated fund from surplus rents amounted to £42,203. 3s. 4d. The amount to be paid for each Advowson to be purchased, not to exceed £7,000, and the benefice, when void, to be presented to an Exhibitioner, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Oxford, in Holy Orders, and in all respects capable of being, and ready and willing to be, presented to any such benefice, with a power to expend £700 in building or improving the Parsonage house pertaining to any of the Livings.

Chetham's Hospital.

Here is an Hospitall founded by Hum.[phrey] Chetham Esq.[19] an.[no] , Incorporated by Char.[les] 2d, designed for y^e^ maintenance of 40 poor Boyes, but enlarged to 60, by y^e^ Govern.[ors, in 1700,] to be taken in betw.[een the ages of] 6 and

In 1839 a further Act was obtained enabling the Trustees to build and endow Churches.

The Hulmeian Exhibitions are now £150 each, i.e. £120 in money, and £30 in books, and are open to natives of any part of England.

There are now sixteen Exhibitions from Mr. Hulme, sixteen from the Duchess of Somerset, in participation with natives of Marlborough and Hereford, at Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and sixteen for the sole benefit of natives of Manchester.

[19] Humphrey Chetham of Clayton Esq. according to Dr. Charles Leigh, "a great example of industrious improvement," was the fourth son of Henry Chetham of Crumpsall Gent. and baptised at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, July the 10th 1580. He was descended from a Knightly family of high antiquity in the county of Lancaster, but being a younger son, he embarked in the Fustian Trade, for which Manchester was then famous. He was allied to the Oldhams, and Beswickes, who had founded the Grammar School of Manchester, and doubtless obtained his education in that useful institution. By success in trade, he realized a large fortune, and bought Clayton Hall in 1620, and afterwards Turton Tower. In 1635 he served the office of Sheriff of the county. His Will is dated the 16th of December 1651, and he died the 20th of September, and was buried in the Collegiate Church, on the 12th of October, 1653, in his seventy-third year, having been, according to Fuller, "a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and of the works of sound Divines; a respecter of such Ministers as he accounted truly godly, uprighte, sober, discreet, and sincere." By his Will, he provided that the Charity which he had commenced in his life-time should be perpetuated; and, from the MS. Notes and Drafts of several Wills, made at various periods of his life, he appears to have long contemplated this method of disposing of a portion of his Estate.

The Feoffees are a body of gentlemen, twenty-four in number, incorporated by Charter dated 20th November 1665, by the name of "The Governors of the Hospital and Library founded by Humphrey Chetham Esq. in Manchester;" and the gross income of the Hospital, in 1826, amounted to £2,608. 3s. 11d. Eighty boys were annually maintained, clothed, and educated in the Hospital, from 1779 to 1826.

Mr. Chetham bequeathed £1,000 for the purchase of books, as the foundation of a Public Library, and £100 to provide a suitable building for their reception, and gave the residue of his personal estate, said to have been £2,000, to augment the Library and to support a Librarian. In the year 1826 the income from the Library Estate amounted to £542 per annum. Dr. Leigh estimated the number of volumes in the Library, in the year 1700, at nearly four thousand. It is now about 20,000.

10, and maintained wth meat, drink, and lodg.[ing,] to y^{e} age of 14 [years;] and then to be bound out Apprent.[ices,] at y^{e} Charge of y^{e} Hospitall.

The Revenue was at first 420^{l} p.[er] an.[num,] but by y^{e} good managem^{t} of ye Feoffees or Gov.[ernors,] is now 517^{l}·08^{s}·04^{d}.

Within y^{e} Hospitall is erected by y^{e} same Founder a Spacious Library, to w^{ch} is given 116^{l} p.[er] an.[num,] to buy Books for ever.

[The] Sal.[ary] to [the] Libr.[ary] keeper is who is put in by Chetham's Library.

There is also a large School for y^{e} Hospitall Boyes, where they are taught to read and write. Chetham's School.

Given to y^{e} Poor by Mrs. Richards[20] 100^{l} p.[er] an.[num;] by G.[eorge] Clark,[21] 94^{l}·12^{s}. a y^{r}; [by the] Burgesses of Colli- Charities.

[20] Mrs. Catherine Richards, by Will, dated 3rd March, 1711, devised her Manor of Strangeways, and her capital Messuage called Strangeways Hall, and all her lands in Manchester, to Thomas Reynolds Esq. and Mary his wife (for life), remainder to Francis Reynolds their son; remainder to his first and other sons in tail male charged with £100 a year for ever, for the relief of widows of decayed tradesmen of Manchester, and for instructing and apprenticing poor boys and girls, the children of decayed tradesmen, at the discretion of the persons who should possess her said Estates, together with the Warden of Manchester for the time being; and after the determination of these Estates, she devised her said Manor, &c. to the Warden of Manchester for the time being, and his successors, in Trust, that the said messuage, called Strangeways Hall, and £100 a year of the proceeds of the said Manor, should be taken by the said Warden, and his successors; and that £150 a year of the rents should, during the lives of the first, second, third, and other sons of Nicholas Hartley, or any issue male of their bodies, be paid by the said Warden to such issue: and she directed that all the residue of the rents, and the said £150 a year, after the determination of the said Estates tail, last mentioned, should be disposed of in like manner as her bequest of £100 per annum to the Widows and Poor Children of Manchester. The property, in 1826, belonged to Thomas, Lord Ducie, grandson and heir of the said Francis Reynolds; and the ultimate devise to the Warden of Manchester appears to have been debarred by a Recovery in 1797.

[21] George Clarke was a haberdasher in Manchester, and died in 1636. He is described by Fuller, as "a plain honest man, just, temperate, and frugal, and according to his understanding, which in the world's esteem was not great, devout; a daily frequenter of prayers and sermons in the College Church, and dying without issue, he made the

hurst [qu. Rowland Mosley Esq. who in the 15th Jac. charged the Collyhurst Estate with £10 a year to the Poor of Manchester,] and Mr. Hartley, 10l each; [by] G.[eorge] Marshall, [in 1624,] 12l a year; [by] Edw.[ard] Maire, (or Mayes, who, in 1621, gave £120, expended in land, and worth £1,875 a year, in 1826,) 9l; [by] Ed. Barlow, and Tho.[mas] Percival of Royton, (the latter in 1693 left £150,) 7l each; [by] Edward Barlow, in 1678, draper, 10l per annum; [by Jam.[es] Mosse, (in 1705, £100,) 5l·5s; [by] John Alexander (in 1688, land in Gorton,) 3l·5s; John Barlow Gent. (in 1684,) 4l; [by] Mrs. Ellen Hartley, (widow of Nicholas Hartley; she gave in 1626 a burgage in Market-stidd Lane in lieu of £20 given by her husband: this house was sold in 1822, under an Act of Parliament to Improve Market Street, for £1,370,) 3l; [by] Walter Nugent and Margaret his mother, (widow of Richard Nugent, to be given in turf to poor householders, in 1609,) 2l. All these annuall sums in Land.

Given in money, in 1652, by Mr. Richard Holland, 100l; [by] John Partington, (in 1677,) Henry Dickenson, (in 1682,) William Drinkwater, (in 1688,) Joshua Brown Gent. (in 1694,) 100l each; [by] Robert Sutton,[22] (by Will dated in 1687,) 400l; [by] Mr. Francis Cartwright, (in 1708,) 420l; [by] Mrs. Mary Chorlton, (in 1706,) 50l, to be lent by £10 for five years, to young persons natives of Manchester, who having served an apprenticeship in it, have a good character, and are members of the Church of England; [by] Mr. Cole, 30l; [by] Humph.[rey] Oldfield, (in 1690,) 20l; [by] W. Mosier, 10l; [by a] Widow, in London, 9l·10s; [by] R. Sandiforth, 5l; [by] J. Clough, 3l·13s; Thomas Mynshull, by

poor of this town his heir, giving them £100 per annum in good lands, lying in Crumpsall and Tetlow, within a mile of it."—(*Worthies of Lancashire*, p. 121, fol. 1662.) The lands are now worth nearly £2,000 a year.

[22] On a large square tomb, near the Chapter House in the Collegiate Church yard, the letters much worn, and the arms decayed, is this inscription: "Robert Sutton of Manchester, skinner, buryed Feb. 15, 1683, whose charity at death did abound, and to the poor he left £400, for ever. Ann, his wife, buried April 16, 1715; Robert, his son, buried Aug. 18, 1678." His Will was dated December 29th, 1687, according to the 16*th Report of the Charity Commissioners.*

deed dated 2d Dec. 1689, gave two Messuages in Manchest[r] to bind out apprentices.

In all ..... 1448[l] · 03[s] · 00[d]

And in Land..... 267[l] · 02[s] · 00[d] p.[er] an[num.]

Ellen Shuttleworth by Will dated April 20, 1695, gave £50; the Interest for Linen.

ST. ANNE'S.[1] This Church was lately Built, and Consecrated an.[no] 1712. R. N.

V.[ide] *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 4.

[It was] made a Rectory by Act of Parl[t], and [the] Patronage given to [the] B.[ishop] of Chester for y[e] time being, at y[e] desire of y[e] Parish.

[1] Dedicated to St. Anne. Value in 1834, £380. Registers begin in 1736.

This Church was built under the 7th Anne, cap. 6, (1708,) in a close called the Acres, in which Acres Fair was accustomed to be held. All the rights and dues of the Collegiate Church were reserved, and the Christenings, Weddings, and Burials were to be registered at that Church, which latter rule was only observed until 1736. The foundation stone was laid by Dame Anne Bland of Hulme Hall, on the 18th of May 1709, and the Church was consecrated on the 17th of July 1712. Lady Bland was the most liberal contributor towards the building fund, and presented the Communion Plate, and a rich velvet Altar Cloth to the Church, which was built in the Corinthian style of architecture. Dr. C. Leigh styles her "a lady of great temper, piety, and prudence." The Rector stated in 1722 that there was no Parish or Chapelry belonging to St. Anne's Church.

Mr. Prescott informed Bishop Gastrell, in 1717, that the following were the only Churches which had been consecrated in the Diocese since the Restoration, a period of fifty-seven years. He stated that the two Churches in Liverpool, and St. Anne's in Manchester, were endowed and provided for by the several Acts of Parliament obtained on their behalf, and that the Chapels had their several Precincts, "which moved the Bishop to consecrate them."

Witherslack, in the Par. of Beetham, 29 June 1671.
Whitehaven, in the Par. of S. Bees, 16 July 1693.
Hindley, in the Par. of Wigan, 1 Nov. 1698.
St. Peter's, Liverpool, 29 June 1704.
Selside, in the Par. of Kendale, 5 Feb. 1709.
Trinity Chapel, in the Par. of Warrington, 20 Sep. 1709.
St. Anne, of Manchester, 17 July 1712.
Whitehaven, another Chapel 17 .

It is worth about 100l p.[er] an.[num,] arising from ye Pews, wch are to be let by ye Minister wth ye consent of six or more of ye Inhabs, Commissioned by ye Bp, for any number of years not exceeding 21.

[There are] 2 Churchw.[ardens,] appointed by [the] Bp accord.[ing] to Act of Parlt, who are made a Corporation to receive Benefactions not exceeding 50l p.[er] an.[num,] for ye Repairs and Utensills of ye Church, and providing Bread and Wine for ye Sacrament.[2]

Charities. Given to this Church an.[no] 1717 by Mr. [George] Grimshaw, 1,000l; to be laid out [by his Executors, Mr. William Hunter and Mr. John Diggles, both of Manchester,] in a Rent Charge, or Estate of Fee Simple, for [the] Rectr. [The] Int.[erest] in ye mean time to be pd to [the] Rectr.

Given for Repairing this Church by William Baguley Gent.[3] 2l p.[er] an.[num,] out of Lands in Deansgate; and by Mr. Sam.[uel] Heywood,[4] 4l·16s p.[er] an.[num,] out of Lands in Shover. V.[ide] *Act of Parlt New Reg.*

[2] The Churchwardens appointed by the Bishop do not appear to have acted in a very unanimous manner, and their grievances were brought under the notice of Bishop Gastrell in a long and querulous letter, dated Manchester, January 21st 1723–4.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. *Letters.*

In the Church yard is the square tomb of Dr. Thomas Deacon, the celebrated nonjuror, who died on the 16th of February 1753, aged 56, "the greatest of sinners, and the most unworthy of Primitive Bishops," as he styled himself.

[3] William Baguley Gent. by Will dated the 14th of April 1725, and proved at Chester, gave £200 towards founding and endowing a Charity School in Manchester; but this sum seems to have been lost, and the Charity Commissioners in their 16*th Report*, whilst mentioning £2, as payable out of certain premises on the easterly side of Deansgate, to a Schoolmaster, omit all mention of the real object for which this rent charge was given. Mr. Baguley gave several sums for various charitable purposes at Ringley, and the site on which St. Anne's Church was built. He was the nephew (?) and executor of William Hulme Esq. the Founder of the Exhibitions, and descended from an old and wealthy Manchester family.

[4] Mr. Samuel Hayward gave, by Will, this rent charge out of his lands in Sholver.

BIRCH.[1] Certif.[ied] $3^{l} \cdot 10^{s} \cdot 00^{d}$, arising from lands now held by Sam. [uel] Lees. Contrib.[utions] about 9^{l}. Fam. 40 Diss. M. P. Diss. Fam. 5 [Pr.]

A Curate [was] Licensed an.[no] 1699. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

An.[no] 1720 [a] Curate [was] Licensed upon y^e^ Nomination of Mr. Birch.

Consecrated by B^p^ Chadderton. *Warden Wroe's Acc^t.* 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

[1] Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £160. Registers begin in 1752.

The Chapel was built by the Birch family shortly after the Reformation, though apparently not consecrated until the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Advowson and Birch Estate passed to —— Dickenson, merchant, of Manchester, in the last century, and were conveyed in 1815 by Mary, daughter and heiress of John Dickenson Esq. and his wife, Mary, daughter of Charles, eldest son of Lord Archibald Hamilton, in marriage to General Sir William Anson Bart. (son of George Adams Esq. who assumed the name of Anson,) father of the present Patron.

In 1650 Birch Chapel had a house and a little land belonging to it, lately purchased by the inhabitants, and worth £3. 10s. per annum. Mr. John Wiggan was the Minister, and painful as a Preacher. He had received some maintenance out of the sequestrations, but all orders expiring about Midsummer 1650, he then depended on the contributions of the people. It was considered fit to be made a distinct Parish.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

On the 13th of May 1845, the foundation stone of a new Church was laid, a few yards to the east of the ancient Chapel of Birch, and the top stone was put into its place on the 13th of May 1846, shortly after which the old Chapel was taken down. The Church was consecrated by Bishop Sumner on the 1st of July 1846. It consists of a Chancel, Nave, and Aisles, with a square Tower, surmounted by an octagonal Spire, at the south-west angle. The Chancel is thirty-three feet by sixteen; the Nave and Aisles, eighty feet by forty-eight. The height of the Spire is one hundred and thirty feet. The sacred edifice is in the Early English style of architecture. The east and west windows are filled with exquisitely stained glass; and great accuracy of taste is manifested in all the details and arrangements of this beautiful Church. The cost of the building was about £4,300, the principal contributors being the Patron, Sir John William Hamilton Anson Bart. and his brother, the Rev. G. H. Greville Anson M.A. the Incumbent of the Church, who gave £2,000. Large and admirably constructed Schools were built here during the Incumbency of the Rev. George Dugard M.A. The Township of Rusholme and part of Moss Side have been constituted an Ecclesiastical District and attached to Birch Chapel.

3 m.[iles] from Manchester.

Hall. Birch Hall.[2]

School. In Eng.[lish] School only, but not Free.

Fam. 89
Diss. Fam. 15
[Pr.]

BLAKELEY.[1] Certif.[ied] $27^{l} \cdot 10^{s} \cdot 08^{d}$,[2] viz. Chappell-house, 1^{l}; given by

[2] Birch Hall and Estate were granted by deed s.d. but as early as the time of Henry III. by Matthew de Haversege to Matthew de Birch, and continued in the Birch family until purchased by Mr. Dickenson. It is now the property of his representative, Sir J. W. H. Anson Bart.

[1] Dedicated to St. Peter. Value in 1834, £140. Registers begin in 1655.

In the year 1474 the township of Blakely was held by John Byron Esq. of the heirs of Sir Thomas West, son and heir of Richard, Lord De la Warr, at an annual rent of £33. 6s. 8d.

There was a chapel here in and before the year 1548. By indenture dated 16th May 1611, Sir John Byron of Newstead, the elder, Knt. Sir John Byron of Royton, the younger, Knt. "younger son and heir apparent of the said Sir John Byron the elder," Sir Peter Leigh of Lyme Knt. Sir Richard Asheton of Middleton Knt. Richard Asheton Esq. son and heir apparent of the said Sir Richard, and John Holte of Stubley Esq. convey and sell to John Cudworth of Werneth, James Chetham of Nuthurst, and Edmund Haworth of Haworth, Gentlemen, in consideration of a certain sum of money heretofore paid to the said Sir John Byron the son, by the inhabitants and farmers of Blakley, "all that our Chappell called Blakely Chappell, in Blakely, and all that yard or court wherein the said Chappell standeth, used for and called the Chappell Yard, and one chamber or other building adjoin^{g} the Chappell, and commonly called the Chappell Chamber, and one garden and backside belonging to the said Chappell or chamber, and all timber trees within the said Chappell Yard, together with all deeds, evidences," &c. Cudworth, Chetham, and Haworth, held the premises in trust for "the inhabitants, tenants, or farmers of Blakley, their heirs and assigns," and seisin was given by Adam Holland and Robert Baguley of Newton, Yeomen.

Although the Chapel, Chapel-yard, and Chamber, were thus sold by Sir John Byron, whose ancestors had probably been the original founders before 1548, the Inhabitants of Blakeley do not appear to have exercised the right of Patronage, which has long been annexed to the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

In 1631 Bishop Bridgeman issued a Commission to Raphe Assheton Esq. Humphrey Booth Gent. William Rathband, Clerk, Joseph Consterdine, William Wardle-

Jon.[athan] Dawson of Manchester, 20^{l}, p.[er] an.[num]; Adam Chetham, charged upon Land,[3] 17^{s} · 8^{d}; Int.[erest] of 100^{l}, given Towns. 1.

worth, John Beswicke, William Heywood, George Pendleton, George Travis, and John Wardleworth, to allot and distribute benches and seats in the body of the Chapel of Blakeley in the Parish of Manchester, then newly built or made uniform, to the Inhabitants of the said Chapelry; and on the 17th of November in the same year, the Bishop confirmed the allotment of the said Commissioners. The inhabitants so placed in the benches are obliged to contribute, four times a year, to the salary of the Minister who officiates, according to the rate fixed at the allotting of the seats, and in case of any refusing, the Chapel Wardens are empowered to assign the bench or seat to another person, always reserving the rights of the Bishop and his successors. Annexed to the confirmation is a platform of the Chapel and Chancel, and the names of the owners of seats. — *Lanc. MSS.*

In 1844, the Chapel, having become too small for the population, was taken down, and a large and handsome Church erected. On the 10th of June 1846, a decision was given in the Court of Queen's Bench against the claim of Mr. Thomas Travis to two pews in the new Church in lieu of two ancient prescriptive pews in the old Chapel, on the ground that the new Church was not erected on precisely the same site as the old one.

[2] Notwithstanding some of these ancient benefactions, the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the abolition of Cathedral and Collegiate dignitaries and the confiscation of their Estates, returned Blakeley in the Parish of Manchester, in 1649, as "one of the seven Chappells of Ease that have noe Allowance to the Ministers," and the Tithes as being worth £26 per annum. — *Parl. Survey, Lamb. Libr.* In 1650 these functionaries again reported that "there was no Ecclesiastical Benefice within the Township of Blackley except one dwelling-house, built by the inhabitants for their Minister, and a gift of 17s. 8d. per annum, received from R^{d} Gartside by the Chappell reffes, for the use of Mr. Ja^{s} Walton, the Preacher, who hath manifested dissat^{n} to the present Governm^{t} by neglect^{g} to observe days of humiliat^{n} and thanksgiving appointed by Ordinance of Parliament, and speaking ag^{t} the Engagement, by reason whereof the same place these days was not supplyed. The Tithes are worth £15 per annum, and were formerly paid to the Warden and Fellows of Manch^{r}; but Mr. Walton hath no certain Salary, but what the Inhabitants are pleased voluntarily to give him in lieu of their Tithes, which they do not now pay."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

[3] Although this payment is here, as well as in the Return of the Clerical Commissioners appointed by Bishop Gastrell to ascertain the value of the Livings in the Deanery of Manchester, stated to be "charged upon land," such was not the nature of the benefaction, as Adam Chetham, by Indenture dated 28th of September 1625, granted and assigned to Ralph Assheton of Middleton Esq. Humphrey Booth Gent. and others, in Trust, for the better maintenance of a Minister to preach in Blackley Chapel; and for the better relief and provision for the Poor inhabiting within Blackley; a house, a barn, and three closes in Blackley, being four acres of land, Lancashire

by G. Grimshaw of Manch.[ester, Maltster,] 5[l]; Int.[erest] of 10[l] left by J. Travis,[4] 10[s].

There is a house left to this Chap.[el] by G. Grimshaw,[5] after y[e] death of Anne Bowyer his Serv[t], val.[ue] 7[l] p.[er] an.[num.] [The] Will is in y[e] hands of John Diggle of Manch.[ester,] Dissenter.

2 Wardens an.[no] 1673, &c. [were] chosen by [the] Min.[ister] and Inhab.[itants.]

Nothing but a small house belong.[ed] to this Chap.[el] an[no] 1706. *Warden Wroe's Acc[t]. Pap. Reg.*

3 m.[iles] from Manch[r].

School. Here is 5[l] p.[er] an.[num] left by Mr. Rob.[ert] Litchford[6] [in 1710] to y[e] Schoolmaster of Blakeley, who shall be approved of by 4 Trustees. [The] Money to be raised out of an Estate in Blakeley.

No School yet erected.

measure, one third part of the rent to be distributed towards the maintenance of the Preacher at Blackley Chapel, and the other two thirds for the relief of the said Poor of the Township. The premises are now worth about £60 per annum.

[4] John Travis of Blackley yeoman, (of the same family as "Father Travis, Minister of Blackley," the memorable correspondent of Bradford the Martyr, in 1547–8–9 — see Foxe's *Martyrology*,) left £20, to be invested, and one half of the interest to be paid yearly to "the Parson of Blackley Chapel," and the other half to the Poor Inhabitants of Blackley: And his son, Thomas Travis, by Will dated 12th of January 1721, bequeathed to George Travis, his [Testator's] son, Thomas Travis, his grandson, and Thomas Jackson, £20, the Interest for the use of the Poor of Blackley. Mr. Thomas Travis of Great Wolden Hall, [see p. 52, Note 16,] the descendant of these benefactors, is now the Trustee.

[5] Dr. Wroe stated, in 1707, that "Blakeley hath been a large Congregation, and maintain'd a Curate well; but y[e] Subscriptions are now fallen, and little else belongs to it, onely y[s] year one of o[r] Town has left to it y[e] interest of £100, for ever, and y[e] rent of an house, after a woman's life, worth 7 or 8[lb] p. an." — *MS. Returns of the Deanery of Manchester, in the Registry at Chester.*

[6] Robert Lichford, by Will dated 26th of December 1710, devised a messuage and tenement called Cooper's Tenement, situate in Blackley, to Lichford Flitcroft and his heirs, charged with an annuity of £5, for the use of a Schoolmaster inhabiting and teaching in Blackley.

Left by Adam Chetham an.[no] 1625, $2^{l} \cdot 13^{s} \cdot 0^{d}$ p.[er] an. [num,] one third of w^{ch} to [be paid to the] Min.[ister,] [and the] other two thirds to y^{e} Poor. Charity.

CHORLTON.[1] Certif.[ied] $1^{l} \cdot 15^{s} \cdot 0^{d}$ p.[er] an.[num,] being Int.[erest] of money left. There was more, but 80^{l} was lost by a Tradesman in Manchester. No settled Curate. Augm. Fam. ..... 65 Diss. Fam. 14 [Pr.]

An ancient consecrated Chap.[el.] *Warden Wroe's Acc^{t}* an.[no] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

2 Wardens an.[no] 1673, &c. [were chosen] w^{ch} serve for 2 Townsp^{s}, viz. Chorlton and Hardy, wthin y^{e} Manour of Withington. Chosen accord.[ing] to [the] Canon. Serve[d] formerly for both Townsp^{s}. Towns. 2.

3 m.[iles] from Manchester.

Augmented with 200^{l} an.[no] 1723.

Chorlton.[2] Hall.

[1] Dedicated to St. Clement. Value in 1834, £103. Registers begin in 1737.

Chorlton was a member of the Manor of Manchester, and was held in the 12th Edward IV. of the Lord de la Warr by Henry Trafford, son of Thomas Trafford Esq. third son of Sir John Trafford of Trafford Knt. Elias Entwisle also held lands here at the same time and under the same Lord.

In 1573 it was provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that there should be "diligent and constant Preaching every Sunday" in Manchester Church, or in one of the Chapels named, amongst which is Chorlton. About 1647 Mr. Pollit, Minister of Chorlton Chapel, was dismissed by the Classis for maintaining Episcopacy and defending the use of the Surplice and Book of Common Prayer. — Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 40 and 421. In 1660 Mr. John Pollit was Incumbent of Milnrow, and was probably the same person. In 1650 there was a fund consisting of £69, which "belonged jointly" to [Mr. Richard Benson] the Curate and Schoolmaster of Chorlton, who had received some allowance from the sequestrations; but that had ceased, although he was compliant with the demands of the ruling powers. Chorlton was recommended to be made a Parish. — *Lamb. MSS.* In 1717 Mr. Joseph Dale, the Minister, held also the Chapel of Birch, and stated that the inhabitants of "Cholorton" contributed but £10 a year to his maintenance.—*Paper in the Registry at Chester.*

[2] Chorlton Hall and its small demense lands were sold, in 1590, by Edmund Trafford Esq. to Ralph Sorocold of Golborn Gent. for £320, who conveyed it to Ellis Hey of Monks Hall in Eccles, Gent. by whose son, Ellis Hey Gent. it was sold, in the year

Schools. Two Eng.[lish] Schools wthin ye Libertyes, but neither of ym Free or Endowed.

Fam. 44
Diss. ...10 P.

DENTON.[1] Certif.[ied] 12l · 00s · 00d, viz. House and Garden, 2l a year; Int.[erest] of 160l, 8l; Surp.[lice] fees, 2l; Vol.[untary] Contrib.[utions,] about 10l.

1644, to Thomas Mynshull, an apothecary in Manchester, second son of Richard Mynshull of Whiston in the county of Chester, and his wife, Helen, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Goldsmith of Bosworth in the county of Leicester. Mr. Mynshull married Ann, daughter of James Lightbowne of Moston, Esq. and the Hall continued to be the residence of his descendants until sold, in 1774, (with fifty-seven Lancashire acres of land,) for £60,000, by Roger Aytoun Esq. who had married the heiress of the family, and afterwards squandered the Estates. The purchaser was John Dickenson of Manchester, Esq. who, by Will dated the 9th of December 1775, settled these and other lands to the use of Leigh Dickenson Esq. for life, with remainder to William Churchill Dickenson Esq. for life, and to his first and every other son, and in default of such issue, to John Dickenson Esq. uncle of the said William Churchill Dickenson Esq. and his heirs and assigns for ever. About the year 1793 Mr. William Churchill Dickenson obtained an Act of Parliament to authorize him to let these lands on building leases.

[1] Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £135. Registers begin in 1694.

The Manor of Denton was held in the year 1356 by Thurstan de Holland, and the Township was held in the time of Henry IV. by Raphe Hyde and —— Holland, and their descendants, Richard Holland Esq. and Robert Hyde of Denton, Esq. in 1531–2, built this Chapel for the use of their tenants. Campian, the Jesuit, about the year 1580, complained of Holland of Denton "as a rigid Puritan."

Colonel Richard Holland M.P. the descendant of the co-founder, gave a house and garden, valued in 1650, at 16s a year, and £100, as an endowment. He was an active man in the Civil Wars, and on the side of the Parliament. He died in 1664, and his Estate of £800 a year, passed to his brother, a bachelor of sixty years of age. It is related of him that intending to marry, "he found out a suitable gentlewoman, one Mrs. Bretland; the marriage day was appointed, all things settled and concluded. In the meantime he fell sick and died, and was buried upon the day prefixed for marriage solemnities." — Hunter's *Life of Oliver Heywood*, p. 160. Elizabeth, sister and sole heiress of Edward Holland of Denton and Heaton Esq. married Sir John Egerton Bart. and conveyed the Estates to his family, and the Patronage of this small and humble Chapel having long been exercised by his descendants, is now vested in the Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton.

This Chap.[el] was built by Rich.[ard] Holland, Esq.; and Rich.[ard,] his Grandson, gave 100l for ye Curate, wch was encreased by vacancyes to 175l.

By ye Will of Rich.[ard] Holland, [the] Curate was to be chosen by Holland of Denton, Hyde [of] Norbury, and Hyde of Denton,[2] and their heirs, or any two of ym who shall be Owners of their Lands, of wch Holland and his heirs to be one. The Will and other writings [are] in ye hands of Sr J. Egerton. *Curate's* [Mr. John Jackson] *Acct.* anno 1719.

Mr. John Angier, a moderate and pious Presbyterian, was the Minister of this Chapel forty-six years, viz. from 1631 to 1677; and by the remarkable forbearance of the authorities of the times, was allowed to exercise his public Ministry, although it is more than probable that he conformed, (and yet he is given by Calamy amongst the ejected Ministers.) His high character as a peaceable and inoffensive man, his age and family connections, would all tend to skreen him from the shafts of persecution. In 1650 he received £5. 16s. of a clear income, besides voluntary contributions. The State had ceased to pay him a small pension which he had enjoyed; but on what ground it was withheld is not recorded. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. In our time, an excellent son of the Church, eminent as a Scholar, and profound as a Divine, has been the useful and respected Incumbent of this poor Chapel for the long period of fifty-eight years.

[2] The Hydes of Hyde and Norbury, descended from Sir Robert de Hyde, living in the reign of Henry III. and whose son and heir, Robert, married the heiress of Thomas de Norbury, continued in lineal succesion until the death of Edward Hyde Esq. in the beginning of the last century, when the estates were conveyed, in marriage, by Anne, his daughter and heiress, to George Clarke Esq. Lieutenant Governor of New York, whose descendant, Edward Hyde Clarke of Hyde Hall Esq. is the present representative of the family. From this house sprung the great Earl of Clarendon, (see his Life, by himself, vol. i. p. 1,) his grandfather, Laurence Hyde, being second son of Robert Hyde of Norbury Esq. the direct ancestor of Queen Mary and Queen Anne.

The Hydes of Denton are descended from Alexander, younger son of Robert de Hyde, and the heiress of Norbury, and were settled at Denton in the reign of Edward I. where they continued in 1664, when Robert Hyde Esq. who had taken an active part in the Puritan movement of that age, recorded a Pedigree of seventeen descents. On the death of Robert Hyde Esq. of Ardwick, about the year 17 , the Estates at Denton, and elsewhere, descended to his brother, Nathan Hyde Esq. who, by Will dated the 24th of October 1795, and proved in Doctors' Commons, the 13th of May 1797, devised the same to his only son, John Hyde Esq. (who died unmarried,) and his sons in tail male, and in failure of male issue, the females to take the name and use the arms of Hyde.

An.[no] 1695 one Kinsey was nominated Curate by [the] Ward.[en] and Fellows of Maneh.[ester] under y^r Com.[mon] Seal, and Licensed by [the] Bp. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg. Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

Towns. 2. Denton and Houghton. For each Towns^p [there is] one Churchw.[arden.] He who serves for Denton is chosen by [the] Min.[ister,] for Houghton by [the] Inhab.[itants.]

5 m.[iles] from Manch.[ester;] [and] 2 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

Chap.Par. Fam. ..... 108 Diss. Fam. 26 [Pr.

DIDSBURY.[1] This is y^e most ancient Chap.[el] in y^e Parish, [and] said to [be] built about 1235. Certif.[ied] 5[l]·4[s]·0[d], being [the]

[1] Dedicated to St. John. Value in 1834, £154. Registers begin in 1561.

The family of Mosley possessed considerable Estates in this Township in the reign of Edward IV. and John Mosley Gent. of Didsbury, was living in 1480, having a son, James, also of Didsbury, in the 6th Henry VII. His grandson, Sir Nicholas Mosley, was a successful London and Manchester merchant, and having been Lord Mayor of the former city, died December 10th 1612, aged eighty-five, and was buried in Didsbury Chapel. Having laid the foundation of his family, by the purchase of extensive lands, his grandson, Edward, was created a Baronet, in 1640; but on the death of his son, s.p. in 1665, the Estates were devised to a second cousin, Sir Edward Mosley of Hulme Knt. who died in 1695, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Didsbury, having issue an only daughter and heiress, Anne Mosley, who married, on the 31st of March 1685, Sir John Bland of Kippax Park in the county of York, Bart. M.P. and dying in 1734, aged seventy, was buried at Didsbury.

According to Hollingworth, the original Chapel of Didsbury was built about the year 1235, and is the oldest foundation in the Parish of Manchester, with the exception of the Mother Church. It was probably little more than a Chantry, in the first instance, and became Parochial in 1352, when a Commission was granted by Roger de Norbury, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for the consecration of the Chapel yard of Didsbury within the Parish of Manchester, for the burial of such as died of the Pestilence in that hamlet, and in the neighbouring hamlets, because of their distance from the Parish Church of Manchester. — Hollingworth's *Mancun.* a MS. in Chetham's Library.

In 1650 it was found that the Chapel had a house and tenement for six years unexpired, worth £10 per annum, and £48 in stock. Mr. Thomas Clayton was the Minister, and approved of as "an awakening and godly Preacher," who derived his income from the contributions of the people. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Int.[erest] of 104^{l}, left by sev.[eral] benefactours; 17^{s} p.[er] an.[num] more due, but doubtful. Contrib.[utions] ab^{t} 10^{l} p.[er] an.[num.]

An.[no] 1352, [the] Chap.[el] yard [was] Consecrated, and Licence granted to Bury there in [the] time of [the] Pestilence. *MS. Hulm,* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Epi. Cov. and L.*

[The] Church of Manch.[ester] find[s] Wine for y^{e} Sacr.[ament,] at Easter.

Rowland Mosley, Esq. left Lands to this Chap.[el] worth 20^{l} p.[er] an.[num] for 80 years, after y^{e} death of a Person mentioned in y^{e} Lease; not known w^{n} y^{e} person died; but [the] Lands are taken away. There was also a piece of ground called y^{e} Ogree meadow, long enjoyed by y^{e} Curates, but taken away by S^{r} J.[ohn] Bland.[2]

Caveat ag^{t} Licensing a Curate an.[no] 1667, by Jos.[eph] Maynard and his wife. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook,*] 2. at the end.

An.[no] 1704, one Wake held (the Curacy,) [who was] nom.[inated] by [the] Warden and Fellows of Manch.[ester.] *Pap. Reg.*

Halls. Anc.[ient] Seats. House-end[3] and Old Hall,[4] both belong.[ing] to S^{r} J.[ohn] Bland.

[2] Bishop Gastrell had the misfortune to have a troublesome correspondence with Lady Bland, which is in my possession, respecting the right of the Chapel to the lands mentioned in the Text, left to it, probably for a term, by Rowland Mosley Esq. the eldest son of Sir Nicholas, the Lord Mayor. This benefactor died and was buried at Didsbury in 1616, and was remotely connected with Lady Bland, whose ancestors had claimed and exercised the Patronage, although it was not very clear how their right to it originated. The Patronage continued with the Blands until 1775, when Ann Bland sold the Advowson to William Broome of Didsbury Esq. whose heir at law, William Broome Esq. again sold it, in 1792, to John Newton Gent. by whose family it was conveyed by sale, in 1829, to Mr. William Newall, whose son, the Rev. Samuel Newall M.A. sold it in 1840 to the late Thomas Darwell, Esq. father of James Darwell of Barton upon Irwell Esq. the present Patron.

[3] Hough End, sometimes written Hough's End, and in the Text, House-End, from the Saxon Halgh, pronounced *How*, or Hoo, was the residence of the Mosleys in the fifteenth century, and constituted their earliest acquired property in Lancashire. The present house appears to have been built about the time of James I. by Rowland Mosley Esq. and, with its ivy-mantled gable-roofs, and mullioned windows, is a respectable house, though always of moderate dimensions.

Chap.[el] Wardens, 2. One chosen by Lady Bland, [and the] other by y^e^ Chappelry. [There are] 3 Assist.[ants.]

4 m.[iles] from Manch^r^.

Towns. 4. Dids.[bury,] Withington, Burnidge, Heaton Norris.

School. Here is a School,[5] to w^ch^ was left an.[no] 1695, by S^r^ Edw.[ard] Moseley of Hoolm Hall, 4^l^ p.[er] an.[num,] in Land. Lady Bland has y^e^ Writings, and Nominates y^e^ Master. V.[ide] *Nom.*[*ination,*] an.[no] 1699. *Pap. Reg.* Lands given by [the] Founder, value 6^l^ or 7^l^ p.[er] an.[num.] *Certif.*[*ied*] 1722.

Charity. Left to y^e^ Poor of Withington and Heaton-norris, by S^r^ Edw.[ard] Moseley,[6] an[no] 1695, 4^l^ p[er] an.[num.] V.[ide] *Will in Reg.*[*istry.*]

Fam. 121.
Diss. M.P.
Diss. Fam. 25.
Pr.

GORTON.[1] Certif.[ied] 8^l^ · 15^s^ · 00^d^, viz. house, garden, and little meadow,

[4] Old Hall, or Hough, is to be distinguished from the above. In September 1774 Hough Hall and twenty-six acres of land, Lancashire measure, were advertised to be sold by Roger Aytoun Esq. who had obtained the Estate by marriage with Madam Minshull. — *Lanc. MSS.*

[5] Sir Edward Mosley of Hulme Bart. devised by Will four acres of land in Didsbury which were conveyed to Trustees, by Indenture dated the 30th of December 1685, to permit the profits to be employed for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster in Didsbury for ever, to be approved of by Edward Mosley Esq. his heirs, and assigns, being Lords of the Manor of Withington. Wilbraham Egerton Esq. is now Lord of the Manor.

[6] Sir Edward Mosley Knt. by Will dated the 24th of May 1695, charged his Manors of Withington and Heaton Norris with the payment of £4 a year to a Schoolmaster of Didsbury, and £4 a year to the Churchwardens of Didsbury for the use of the Poor of Withington and Heaton Norris.

[1] Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £150. Registers begin in 1570.

The Township of Gorton, parcel of the Manor of Manchester, was held of the Manerial owner by the Byron family, and in the year 1474, John Byron Esq. paid an annual rent to the Lord of £30. 11s.

This Chapel existed shortly after the Reformation, and occurs in Saxton's map in

2[l]·15[s]; Int.[erest] of 80[l], (£20 of which was given by Sarah Taylor[2] in 1680,) 4[l]; Rent for a Gallery in y[e] Chap.[el,] 2[l]; Contrib.[utions] ab[t] 18[l] p.[er] an.[num;] 40[sh] from Clayton. *Warden Wroe's Acc[t.]* 1706. *P. R.*

[A] Curate [was] Licensed an.[no] 1704. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

2 Chap.[el] Wardens, chosen by [the] Min.[ister] and Inhab.[itants.]

3 m.[iles] from Manch[r.]

School. A School, built by contribut.[ions,] and y[e] Master nominated by y[e] Town.[ship:] but no endowment, only a penny a week paid by y[e] Children.

Charity. Int.[erest] of 20[l] left by Sarah Taylour, an.[no] 1680, to the Poor.

Augm. Fam..... 40 Diss. M. P. Diss. Fam. 15 [Pr.]

NEWTON.[1] Certif.[ied] y[t] nothing belongs to it but a house for the

the year 1577. It was found, in the year 1650, to be three miles and a half and fifty poles from Birch Chapel, and that Mr. David Davy was "the godly teacher" there, and had his wages paid to him by the voluntary contributions of the Inhabitants of Gorton, saving 26s. 8d. issuing out of a Close in Gorton, formerly given by the said Inhabitants. The Tithes were valued at £6. 13s. 4d. a year.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Three stained-glass windows, representing the Crucifixion and various Christian emblems, were presented to the Chapel, in the year 1847, by the Rev. R. Basnett, the Incumbent.

[2] Sarah Taylor, by Will dated the 9th of August 1680, gave to Richard Taylor and John Arderne, her Executors, their heirs and assigns, £20, to be invested and the profits to be paid yearly "to such Minister as should officiate at Gorton Chapel by the consent of the major part of the Chapelry;" and also £20 more to the Poor of Gorton. Miss Arderne, a maiden lady who died about the year 1808, paid the Interest of these Legacies; but her Executor, Mr. Gregg, resisted the payment as obligatory, on the ground that Miss Arderne had not left any property subject thereto.

[1] Bishop Gastrell, in the original Text, has erroneously called this Township Newton

Min.[ister;] a small Barn, wth Shippon or Cowhouse; and ab^{t} [the] 8th part of an acre, for a Garden-spot; Surp.[lice] fees, 1^{l}.15^{s} p.[er] an.[num;] Vol.[untary] Contrib.[utions,] about 22^{l} p.[er] an.[num. Signed, Griffith Swinton Min^{r} 1717.]

This Chap.[el] is well and uniformly Seated.

An.[no] 1673, 2 Wardens.

[A] Curate [was] Licensed an.[no.] 1717. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

An.[no.] 1717, Given tow.[ards] Augm.[entation,] 300^{l} by John Gr[e]aves Gent.

Towns 2. And part of 3 others.

To [the] Chappelry of Newton belong y^{e} Towns^{ps} of Newton and Failsworth, and part of Moston, Droylsden, and Bradford.

2 Wardens: One for Newton, chosen by [the] Min.[ister,] [and the] other for Failsworth, by y^{e} Chappelry, every third year, out [of] Moston and Droylsden, acc.[ording] to [the] Canon.

2 m.[iles] from Manch^{r}, and from any other Ch.[urch.]

cum Scales, which is a Township in the Parish of Kirkham. The Church is dedicated to All Saints. Value in 1834, £155. Registers begin in 1723.

The Byrons of Clayton held very large territorial possessions in Newton, at an early period, of the De la Warrs; but the Manor was vested in the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in the fifteenth century, and still belongs to that Corporation. The commons within the Manor were enclosed and divided by Act of Parliament, 42d George III. cap. 107, (1802.)

The Chapel is named in 1573, and Bishop Bridgeman, in the time of James I. made an order respecting the rents of the pews and the maintenance of the Curate.

In the year 1650 Mr. John Walker "Preacher of the Gospel," supplied the Cure, and received £34. 2s. 3d. from lands and tenements in Newton, formerly paid to Manchester, "till by Order restrayned." Tithes in Newton £8 per annum, and in Kirkmanshulme 40s. per annum. "£40 per annum is paid Mr. Walker by his hearers, being inhabitants, by voluntary contributions; their Tithes, formerly payable to the Warden and Fellows of Manchester, are now kept in their own hands towards payment of the said £40. A dwelling-house of two bays, and a stable of one bay, have been built by the inhabitants for their Minister."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

In the year 1738 the Chapel was enlarged, the Warden and Fellows of Manchester giving the timber, Edward Chetham of Smedley Esq. the Lessee of the Tithes, contributing £50, and the residue of the expense being defrayed by voluntary offerings. It was rebuilt under an Act of Parliament obtained on May 4th 1814, and which Act was amended on the 23d of May 1817, 57th George III. cap. 22.

A School, by whom built not known;[2] nothing belongs to it but [the] Int.[erest] of 20l given by John Gilliam, for teaching 4 Poor Children. Schools.

Another School, founded by Mr. Gascall,[3] who gave 4l p.[er] an.[num] for teaching 20 poor Children to read in ye Bible; but how long ye Charity is to contiuue [is] not known.

Left by John Gilliam, 20l, [the] Int.[erest] to be paid yearly to such Poor of Newton and Failsworth as ye Trustees shd think fit, who are all dead without making a new Trust; 24sh p.[er] an.[num] is now paid (1718,) but ye Security [is] not certain.[4] Charity.

[2] This School is mentioned as "the new School lately erected near Newton Chapel," in an Indenture dated the 19th of December 1689, whereby John Gilliam of Newton Gent. conveys to Ralph Worsley and others, in Trust, £20, given by the Will of Elizabeth Chetham, to dispose of the profits for the religious education of poor children in the Townships of Moston and Newton, until they can read the English Bible, and no longer. The £20 still remains in the hands of Trustees, and is probably the benefaction alluded to in the Text.

[3] Mr. Gaskell's School is no longer in existence. The benefactor was, doubtless, Nathaniel Gaskell Gent. a pious, wealthy, and liberal Presbyterian, who, by Will dated the 12th of November 1716, says, "my Executors shall pay unto the Schoolmasters, whom I have employed for some time to teach poor Children, their quarteridge at Christmas next, viz. 20s. apiece, and pay for Books, and likewise Lady-day quarter 1717, but no longer." By a Codicil dated the 15th of November 1716, he however provides, "that mine Executors shall continue the quarterly payments to the several Schools whereto I have formerly and hitherto contributed, during the space of three years from Christmas next after my death, in such proportion as I have heretofore paid." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. Mr. Gaskell was ancestor of the Earls of Powis and the Baroness Sempill.—See p. 31, Note 10. Elizabeth, his third daughter, married Mr. Daniel Bayley of Manchester, whose only daughter died a minor, and the whole of the Gaskell Estates then descended to Lady Sempill and Lady Clive, in fee.

[4] John Gilliam of Levenshulme Gent. was son and heir of John Gilliam of the same place, Esq. (a Captain for the Parliament and Justice of Peace,) and his wife, Mary, daughter of James Halliwell of Pike House in the Parish of Rochdale Gent. He was baptized at Littleborough, July the 2d 1658, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Percival of Royton Gent. After his death, she married secondly, Richard Tonge of Tonge Gent. By Will dated June 16th 1688, and proved at Chester on the 26th of October in the same year, Mr Gilliam left many legacies for charitable purposes, and

Chap.Par.
Syn. Ann. 00.05.06
Proc. Tri. 00.06.08
Fam..... 425.
Pap..... 3.
Diss. ... 75.
P. 70. Q. 5.

SALFORD.[1] Certif.[ied] 60l.00s. 00d p.[er] an.[num,] viz. 20l given by Mr. Hum.[phrey] Booth, Founder of ye Chap.[el;] and 40l arising

settled his very large Estates on his only child, Jane Gilliam, who subsequently married John Greaves of Culcheth Esq. High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1733, ancestor of Edward Greaves of Nettleworth Hall in the county of Nottingham, and of Culcheth Hall in the county of Lancaster Esq.

In the Parliamentary Returns of Charities in 1786, under the head of Newton, it is erroneously stated that "John Guillam in 1632," gave £20 to the Poor, secured by a rent charge of £1. 4s. per annum, and then vested in Edward Greaves Esq. The payment subsequently dropped to 12s. per annum, and has now ceased altogether.

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £ . Registers begin in 1708.

The following account of this foundation and its pious founder, is given by the Rev. Richard Hollingworth, a native of Manchester, and the first Incumbent: "Anno 1634, Humfrey Booth of Salford laid the foundation of Trinity Chappell in Salford, and of his oune cost (save that about £200 was given by severall persons) did finish it, and endow it with £20 lands per annum: the sayd Humfrey Booth, being by God's blessing on his trading, made rich, gave allso to the poore of Salford, the first lands that he bought, to the value of £20 per ann. and payd it duely all his life-time. Hee being in greate weaknesse, earnestly desired that hee might liue to see the Chappell finished, which hee did, but immediately after the solemne dedication of it by the Bishop of Chester, he more apparently weakened; then he earnestly begged that he might partake of the Lord's Supper there, and then hee would not wish to liue longer. It pleased God to reuiue him in such a measure, as that hee was able to goe to the Chappell constantly till hee was partaker of the Supper (which could not be done of some moneths after the consecration) in the Chappell, and was neuer able to goe forth after, nor scarce to get home. Hee was a man just in his trading, generous in his entertainment of any gentlemen of quality that came to the towne, though meere strangers to him, bountifull to the Church and Poore, faithfull to his friend, and wee hope God gave him both repentance for, and remission of his sins, in the blood of Jesus." — Hollingworth's *Mancuniensis*, a MS. in the Chetham Library.

In 1650 it was reported that Salford Chapel had been lately erected and endowed with £20 per annum, being a free gift of Mr. Humfrey Booth Gent. the elder, out of lands partly in the Township of Manchester, and partly in Pendleton in the Parish of Eccles. Mr. Hollingworth had resigned the Living at this time, as Mr. William Meeke, "an able and sufficient Minister," officiated and had the cure of souls, and received the £20 from Mrs. Anne Booth, widow. The Tithes of Salford, "antiently" paid to the Parish Church of Manchester, were then worth £16 per annum. It is said by the Commissioners, "this is fit to be made a Parish, and not to be united to Manchester though within a quarter of a mile of it, because it hath a compe-

out of ye Seats. Surp.[lice] fees and Contrib.[utions,] about 2l more. Certif.[icate] of Mr. Robert Assheton, Minr, May 31, 1717. [He died a Fellow of the Collegiate Church, and was buried at this Chapel, August 31st, 1731.]

It is scituate in ye Town, not farre from ye Mother Church. [It is taken] out of part of Manchr town: no other Townp.

[The] Curate [is] Nominated by Mr. Booth.

This was ye last erected Chap.[el] in this Par.[ish] consecrated by B.[ishop] Bridgman, an[no] 1635.

Mr. Hum.[phrey] Booth built ye Chap.[el,] and pewed it, and furnished it, and walled ye Chapel yard, and endowed it wth 20l p.[er] an.[num] in Land.

[The] Right of Nom.[ination] is given to Mr. Booth, and his heirs, by ye Bp, without any mention of ye consent of [the] Ward.[en] and Fellows, or any other person.

2 Wardens [were] appointed an [no] 1673, &c. acc.[ording] to [the] Can.[on.]

[The] Inhab.[itants are] obliged to receive [the] Sacr.[ament] at Easter, at [the] Mother Church.

Power of raising money upon ye Seats, and apportioning Fees for burying in ye Chap.[el, was] granted for [the] benefit of [the] Min.[ister.] No obligatn to repair ye Chap.[el.] V.[ide] *Copy of*

tency of Inhabitants and Communicants within itself." — *Lamb. MSS. Parl. Inq.* vol. ii.

Humphrey Booth, the Founder, was connected with some of the most distinguished of the Presbyterian leaders of the seventeenth century. His son's widow married the Rev. Thomas Case M.A. one of the Assembly of Divines, a zealous advocate of the League and Covenant, and who frequently preached before the Parliament. He is justly censured by Walker for his fierce advice in a Sermon preached before the Court Martial in 1644: "Noble Sirs," said this Presbyterian Hildebrand, "imitate God, and be merciful to none that have sinned of *malicious* wickedness," meaning the Royalists, who were styled *Malignants*. Mrs. Booth's sister married Mr. John Angier of Denton, a man of a very different temper. (See p. 85, Note 1.) Humphrey Booth was the friend of Adam Mort, the founder of Astley Chapel, and one of the Trustees of his Will in 1630.

The present Church is a stone edifice rebuilt in 1752, with a tower built early in the last century, containing six musical bells purchased in 1748.

The Patron is Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.

[*the*] *Act of Consecr.*[*ation*] *in* [*the*] *New Reg.*[*ister.*] Orig.[inal] now in being, 1619. [1719?]

B.[ishop] Bridgman, soon after y^e^ Consecr.[ation,] appointed Commiss.[ioners] to Seat y^e^ Inhab.[itants] and tax y^e^ Pews, acc.[ording] to [the] Scheme agreed upon. V.[ide] *Copy of* [*the*] *Instrum^t^.* [*in the*] *New Reg.*[*ister,*] taken from [the] orig.[inal,] now in being. 1719.

Int.[erest] of 10^l^ to [the] Min.[ister] and Poor. V.[ide] *Char.*[*ities*] *to* [*the*] *Poor.*

An.[no] 1694: Nom.[ination] of Guardians of Mr. Booth. *Pap. Reg.*

Given by S^r^ Rob. Booth, L.[ord] Ch.[ief] J.[ustice] of [the] King's Bench, 100^l^. Int.[erest] to [be given to] y^e^ Clerk.[2]

Given by [the] s^d^ Hum.[phrey] Booth, 19^l^ p.[er] an.[num] to repair y^e^ Chap.[el; the] overplus to [be given to the] Poor.[3]

[2] "Wedn. Mar. 2, 1686. S^r^ Robert Booth buryed at Salford y^s^ day. Mr. Hyde preached on Isai. lvii. 1." — Rev. Henry Newcome's *MS. Diary.* He was son of Robert Booth of Salford Esq. and his wife, Anne, daughter of Oswald Mosley of Ancoats Esq. and grandson and heir of Humphrey Booth, the Founder. He became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor of that kingdom. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden of Deane in the county of Kent, Bart. and dying without male issue, (Will dated the 2d of August 1680,) his Estates passed to his brother, Humphrey Booth Esq. whose grandson, Robert Booth of Salford Esq. after 1746, devised his Estates to John Gore Booth Esq. ancestor of the present Sir R. G. Booth Bart.

[3] Bishop Gastrell confounds the Benefactor who provided for the repair of the Chapel, with his grandfather, Humphrey Booth Esq. the Founder. This appears from the following clause in the Will of "Humphrey Booth of Salforde, the unprofitable Servante of God," dated the 3d of March 1672: "I give and bequeath my house and Croft in the Gravell-hole, within Salforde, and those four Closes and Barnes lying and being near the Broaken Banke, together with one Roode of land, w^ch^ hath a Well in it, commonly called by the name of Oldfielde Well, within Salforde, now in the occupat^n^ of George Richenson, to be imployed towards all repaires of the Chappell of Salforde: And in case there be any overplus, then my will and mind is that it shall be distrib^d^ amongst the Poor of Salforde, at Xmas, as the Moneys left by my Grandfather is." This is now called the Salford Chapel Charity. In 1841 the annual income of this Charity amounted to £629. 15s. 9d. This benefactor died unmarried, leaving his sisters, Sarah, the wife of James Davenport Esq. and Elizabeth, the wife of John Oldfield of Salford Gent. his co-heiresses.

Salford Hall.[4] Hall.

Given to [the] Poor by Hum.[phrey] Booth, Founder of ye Chap.[el] 20l p.[er] an.[num;] by Mr. Charles Haworth, (in 1636,) 10l, [the] Int.[erest] to (Mr. Richard Hollingworth, the then) Min.[ister] and [the] Poor; by Mr. J. Whitworth, 10l, [the] Int.[erest] to [the] Poor; by Rob.[ert] Cuthbertson, (in 1683,) 100l, [the] Int.[erest] to [the] Poor, for ever; by [the] sd Hum.[phrey] Booth, [the] Surplus of 19l p.[er] an.[num] given to repair ye Chap.[el;] Humph.[rey] Oldfield, in 1690, [gave] 50l to [the] Poor; Geo [rge] Buersell, in 1690, conveyd a Mess.[uage] to [the] Poor, and by Will, in 1692, gave 50l; Tho.[mas] Dickanson, in 1697, gave a Mess.[uage] in Salford, in cloth for 8 coats, to Poor Men. Charities.

Eccles.[1] Certif.[ied] 1l.01s. 02d, viz. settled maintenance, 11s.2d; Surp.[lice] fees, 10s; Vol.[untary] contrib.[utions] abt 10l. Augm. Fam. ..... 74. Diss. Fam. 4. [Pr.]

2 Wardens an.[no] 1673.

[4] In the 34th Henry VI. Edmund Farington, Rector of Halsall, and Laurence Smersall, Chaplain, feoffees, delivered to Edmund Radcliffe, (second son of Sir Raphe Radcliffe of Smithills,) and Elizabeth, his wife, Salforth Hall and demense, for their joint lives, with remainder to Ciceley and Ellen, their daughters, for life, and afterwards to Ralph Radcliffe, son of the said Edmund, and his heirs male. He died, however, without male issue, in the 1st Henry VII. and his sole daughter, Cecilia, married her second cousin, John Barton of Smithills, where she and her husband were living in 1506. In the Ordsall Pedigree in Baines's *Lancashire*, this grant of Salford Hall is erroneously referred to the second son of Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall. Salford Hall was purchased in the 32d Henry VIII. by Adam Byrom of Salford, merchant, (ob. 25th July 1558,) of Andrew Barton Esq. and Agnes, his wife, for £56; and was the residence of the same family at the death of Adam Byrom Gent. only son of Major John Byrom, without issue, in 1683.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv. *Foxdenton Evid.*

[1] Dedicated to St. Matthew. Value in 1834, £134. Registers begin in 1590.

A Chapel existed here at an early period, supposed to have been founded by the family of Trafford. Mr. John Odcroft was "Preacher of God's Word" here in 1650, and

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1717 wth 230^{l} by John Harrison Gent.
[A] Curate [was] Licensed an.[no] 1718. V.[ide] *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook.*]

School. A Private School[2] only, wthout any Endowm^{t}.

R. 36.03.11½.
Pr. A. 0.13. 4.
Syn. 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0. 7. 2.
Fam. ... 297.
Pap. ..... 1.
Diss. Fam. 22.
[Pr.]

MIDDLETON.[1] [Certified] about 250^{l} p.[er] an.[num.] Patron, S^{r} Ralph Asheton.

An.[no] 1328, Patr.[oness,] Agnes, relict of S^{r} John de Barton. *MS. Hulm* 95, *l.* 11 *ex cartul. Epi. Cov. & L.*

the Tithes had been farmed by Sir Edmund Trafford Knt. deceased, at the yearly rent of £6. 13s. 4d. but were worth in kind £36. 13s. 4d.; two parts of which were taken from Sir Cecil Trafford for his Recusancy. Mr. Odcroft's salary was paid by the inhabitants of Stretford, without any allowance from the Rectory of Manchester or otherwise, "to the unsupportable burden and charge of the s^{d} Inhab^{ts}." It was said to be four miles from the Parish Church, and fit to be made a distinct Parish.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. In 1718 it was rebuilt, by voluntary contributions, Mrs. Ann Hinde, who died in 1724, aged seventy, relict of the Rev. John Hinde, Fellow of the Collegiate Church, being a principal benefactor. Baines states (vol. ii. p. 354,) that "for want of repairs, the Chapel fell down;" but on referring to the Chapel Wardens' Book of 1718, it appears that a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Chapelry was regularly convened, when it was decided that the old Chapel should be taken down and a new one built in its place, which was accordingly done. In was enlarged in 1821, and again in 1824; but being too small for the increased population, the foundation stone of a new Church was laid by Lady de Trafford on the 30th of September 1841, and the Church was consecrated on the 10th of October 1842. The expense of the building amounted to £3,197, of which Sir Thomas de Trafford contributed £150 and the site, and the Inhabitants of Stretford £1,847.

[2] This School was afterwards endowed by Mrs. Ann Hinde, above-named, who, by Will dated the 11th of February 1723, settled on Trustees, a Close in Salford, and her Messuages in Fennel Street, Manchester, to dispose of the rents in instructing ten poor children of the town of Manchester, and ten of the township of Stretford, five of each ten to be boys, and the other five to be girls.

[1] Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £1,070. Registers begin in 1541.
The Manor of Middleton was held in the reign of Henry III. by the family of the

B.[ishop] Bridgman built a Chap.[el] at his Mansion house of Great Lever, in this Parish, 7 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Ch.[urch,] and consecrated it by y^e^ name of Trinity Chap.[el,] an.[no] 1634.[2] *V.*[*ide*] *O.*[*ld*] *Reg.*[*ister,*] 416.

local name under the Earls of Lincoln, as parcel of the honor of Tottington. In the 16th Edward II. Roger de Middleton, and Agnes, his wife, were seized of the Manor; and the latter having afterwards married Sir John de Barton, conveyed the Manor, in her widowhood, to John de Barton, and his wife, Matilda, who seems to have been a daughter of Roger de Middleton, in whose family it continued until the year 1438, when it was conveyed by Margery, daughter of John Barton, and heiress of her uncle, Richard Barton Esq. in marriage, to Sir Raphe Assheton Knt. only son of Sir John Assheton of Assheton, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton. In this family it continued, in the male line, until the death of Sir Raphe Assheton Bart. in 1765, when it passed, by marriage with Mary, his daughter, and co-heiress, to Harbord Harbord Esq. created Baron Suffield of Suffield in the county of Norfolk, in 1786, in whose representative the Manor, Advowson, and Township are now vested.

A Church existed here in the early part of the reign of Henry III. "as Peter, Parson of Middleton," and "Thomas, Clerk of Middleton," are attesting witnesses to the Grants of lands between the hamlets of Marland and Thornham (?) to Stanlaw Abbey, by Roger de Middleton, and Alan, his son. In the year 1291 the Living was valued at £13. 6s. 8d. per annum. The arch now remaining between the Nave and the Tower of the Church, has been attributed to a very early period, and is considered to be a remnant of Norman architecture.—See Dr. H. Ware's *History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 193.

On the south side of the Church is the following lapidary inscription, which indicates both the rebuilders and the date of the present sacred fabric: "Ricardus Assheton et Anna uxor ejus, Anno D'ni M.D.XXIIII." This was the grandson of Margery Barton, who for his valour and bravery at the battle of Flodden Field, was knighted by Henry VIII. and had divers privileges granted within his Manor of Middleton. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Foulhurst of Crewe in the county of Chester, and died in 1545.

In 1559 Robert Holt of Ashworth Gent. gives by Will "to the re-edifying of the Parish Church of Midd^n^ vi^s^ viii^d^, to be paid as the Churchwardens shall reasonably require."

In the year 1650 the Parliamentary Inquisitors reported that Mr. William Asheton was Parson, and was presented by Raphe Asheton of Middleton Esq. The Parsonage House and Glebe were said to be worth £40 per annum, and the Prescription Rent amounted to £188. 12s. 4d. "Wee present that Mr. Asheton doth supply the Cure att Middleton very weakly, and gives no satisfaction to his Congregation. He neyther expounds any Chapter, or Psalms, or Catechises the youth of the said

Present.[ation] (of a Rector,) [Richard Warburton,] an.[no] 1682, [on the death of Robert Symonds M.A.]; there is no mention of [a] Patron before in [the] Inst.[itution] B.[ooks.] V.[ide] *B.*[*ook*] 2, p. 155.

Parish. The said Raphe Asheton Esq. hath 300 acres in demesne land in Middleton never paid Tythe for, and it is worth £10 per annum for Tythe." Thornham was considered a fit place to have a Parish Church, being two and a half miles and fifty-six poles from the Mother Church; and another Church was wanted at Streete Hough in Pilsworth, four miles from Prestwich.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. A very different character was afterwards given of the Rev. William Asheton in the *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 271; from which it is clear, however, that he was likely enough to supply the Cure "very weakly" as a Churchman. He is memorable as being the father of William Asheton D.D. born here in the year 1641, afterwards Fellow of Brasenose College, Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Beckenham in Kent, a man who modestly declined the Mastership of his College, and afterwards a Bishoprick. He was of low stature, and mean in his aspect, but truly reverend. After a life of piety and usefulness, he entered upon his reward in the year 1711.—See his Life, and an Account of his numerous and truly valuable Writings, by the Rev. Thomas Watts, M.A. 8vo. 1714. In the *Bibliotheca Brit.* he is erroneously styled "Rector of Middleton in Lancashire."

Within the Church are three Chapels, of uncertain foundation. In the south-east corner of the Church is the "Assheton Chantry," so called in 1522, although it was probably founded by the Bartons. It is not enclosed, and contains numerous monuments of the Assheton family. Part of the armour of Sir Richard Assheton, dedicated by him, on his return from Flodden, to "St. Leonard of Middleton," still remains here; and also the stone altar with its five crosses incised.

In the north-east corner of the Church is "the Rector's Chapel," in which the remains of many of the former Incumbents are buried. In one of the windows is a fine artistic head of an Ecclesiastic, being, probably, a portrait of Thomas de Langley, afterwards Bishop of Durham, Cardinal, and Chancellor of England, who founded a Chantry in this Church. In the 26th Henry VIII. a pension of cvi^{s}. viii^{d}. was payable to the Chaplain, secured on lands belonging to the Abbey of Joreval, by Thomas de Langley, the founder of a Chantry in the Church of Middleton in Lancashire. There was also a pension payable to the Master of the School of the Chantry in Durham, founded by the said Thomas de Langley.—Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i. p. 46. Lord Campbell not having discovered any trace of his origin, unjustly considers him one of the many aspiring men who, through the Church, rose from obscurity to high offices in Church and State.—*Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i. p. 312. See p. 52, Note 14.

On the south side of the Church, enclosed with rails, of the period of the Restoration, is the "Hopwood Chapel," containing a piscina, with some modern stained glass in the windows. On the exterior wall is the letter H, which may indicate that this

8 hamlets, viz. Middleton, Hopwood, Thornham, Pilsworth, Bircle, Ashworth, Great Lever, and Ainsworth. Towns.

[There are] 5 Churchwardens, who serve for ye first 5 Hamlets, and are chosen by ye Patron and Rectour.

Langley,[3] Smethurst,[4] Grisleist,[5] [Middleton,[6] Hopwood,[7] Stanycliffe.][8] Halls.

portion of the fabric was built by John Hopwood Esq. about the year 1524. It was the burial place of the family in the sixteenth century.

The Oak Screen is of the time of Henry VIII. and contains some bold and luxuriant carving, interspersed with the arms of alliance of the Asshetons, without much regard being had to heraldic propriety.

In 1846–7 considerable improvements were judiciously made in the Church by the present learned and active Rector. The Chancel end was rebuilt, a new east window of richly stained glass, was presented, the floor paved with encaustic tiles, and some finely carved Church furniture added.

A new Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated in the Township of Bircle cum Bamford, July 1st 1846, by Bishop Sumner.

[2] Great Lever, at the western extremity of the Parish of Middleton, was long held by the Levers; but the Manor was awarded to Sir Raphe Assheton of Middleton against the claim of Roger Lever Gent. in the year 1466. His descendant, Sir Raphe Assheton, in the 19th James I. was seized of the Manor and Estate of Great Lever, which was sold about the year 1629 to Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, who rebuilt the Hall, and resided here during some part of the Rebellion. In the year 1788 Dorning Rasbotham Esq. speaks of "a great part of the house, betwixt 20 and 30 years past, to prevent the expense of repairs, being demolished," (there are, however, still considerable remains;) and adds, "there is yet a decent Domestic Chapel, of which no use is now made, but in which, before the 20th of his late Majesty, [George II.] marriages were solemnized. At the end, opposite to the altar, to which there is an ascent of two steps, is a Gallery formerly for the use of the Family, and a bench runs round the Chapel below, as I imagine, for that of the Tenants and Servants. It is 9 yards long by 6 broad." The Bishop's descendant and representative is George, Earl of Bradford, whose ancestor, Sir Henry Bridgeman Bart. obtained an Act of Parliament, in the year 1793, to enable him to let lands in Great Lever and elsewhere in Lancashire, on building leases for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

[3] Langley Hall, the seat of the Langleys in the time of Edward II., a large, but modernized house, now occupied by a farmer, was bought by "Jamys Radclyff of Langley, Swyer," (of the Foxdenton house,) of Thomas Langley of Essex, in the 6th Edward IV. Sir Joseph Radcliffe Bart. descends from this branch of this great Lancashire family. Langley passed, by sale, in the year 1631, from Gabriel Tudor Gent. and Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Owen Radclyffe Esq. to Mr. Henry Wrigley of Manchester, and was conveyed in the year 1740, in marriage, by Betty,

Grammar School. Here is a School Free to ye whole parish and some adjacent parts, founded an.[no] 1572,[9] by Dr Alex. Nowell, Princip.[al] of Braz.[enose] Coll.[ege,] and Dean of St. Paul's. [The] Sal.[ary] then [paid] to [the] Head Master [was] 20 m.[arks] p.[er] an.[num] and 5l 10s 8d out of Dutchy Rents [granted] by Q.[ueen]

daughter and heiress of the Rev. Henry Wrigley B.D. to the Rev. Michael Ferebee B.A. (Chaplain to Colonel Egerton's Regiment,) by whose descendant the Estate was sold in the year 1846, for £30,000, to Mr. James Collinge of Oldham.

[4] Smethurst consists of a timber centre, with stone wings, and appears to have passed from the Smethursts to the Meadowcrofts about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The latter family recorded a Pedigree of a few descents at Dugdale's Visitation in the year 1664. Francis Meadowcroft Gent. was living in the year 1702, and having married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of James Lomax of Booth Hall Gent. had issue Richard and James, and two daughters.—*Pleadings in the Rolls Court*, 1702, *Lanc. MSS.*

[5] Gristlehurst was a large irregularly built mansion of wood and plaster, erected in the fifteenth century; few parts of the original house now remain. The Estate was obtained before the year 1449, by Ralph Holt, who, (according to a curious parchment Roll, in my possession, of the time of Henry VII.) married Ellen, widow of James Bellairs, who died in France, and daughter and co-heiress of John Sumpter of Colchester, by his wife, Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Geoffrey Brockholes Knt. It appears that Sir Geoffrey had married Eleanor, the heiress of Sir John Roos Knt. who inherited large Estates in Essex from her mother, Alice, the sole heiress of Sir Robert Asheldam. The property of Sir Geoffrey, which descended to him from his mother, Alice, one of the heiresses of Sir Guy de Mancetter, Lord of Mancetter in the county of Warwick, also came to the Holts, which gave them a position and rank not enjoyed by the elder branches of the house. In five direct descents these Gristlehurst Holts married into Knightly families. The Estate was conveyed in marriage by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Holt Esq. to Richard Beaumont of Whitley Beaumont in the county of York Esq. by whom it was sold in the year 1758 to Mr. Milne of Flockton Manor House. It is now the property of James Fenton of Bamford Hall Esq. having been purchased by his late father. A century ago, the Estate comprised 127a. 1r. 24p. of pasture land, and 42a. 1r. 20p. of old timber.

[6] Middleton Hall was the Manor House, and was situated in a Park; but having been modernized about the latter part of the last century, and afterwards forsaken by its owners, was entirely demolished in the year 1845.—See Assheton's *Journal*, p. 70, Note 1.

[7] Hopwood, a quadrangular house of the time of Henry VIII. was held by William de Hopwood about the year 1277, and was devised by the Will (dated 1762) of his descendant, Robert Hopwood Esq. M.D. (who died in the year 1763,) to his friend, Edward Gregge of Chamber Hall Esq. father of Robert Gregge Hopwood Esq. the

Eliz.[abeth,] and 10 marks [per annum were paid] to [the] Usher. [The] Sal.[ary] now paid by Braz.[enose] Coll.[ege is] 14^{l}·10^{s} to [the] Head Master, bes.[ides] y^{e} Grant from [the] Dutchy, and 10^{l} p.[er] an.[num] to [the] Usher.

[The] Princ.[ipal] and Fellows of Braz.[enose] Coll.[ege] are [the] Gov^{rs} of y^{e} School, and name both y^{e} Masters. V.[ide] *Nom.*[*ination*] 1703, *Pap. Reg.*

13 Scholarships [were] founded by Dean Nowell in Braz.[enose] Coll.[ege, the] Scholars to be elected out of this School, and if none [are] fit, from Whalley or Burnley [Schools.]

present owner. Considerable additions have been recently made to the house, in a debased style of Tudor architecture; but the effect produced is picturesque, and agreeable.

[8] Stanniclife is a timber and plaster house, having a private Chapel, and appears to have been built in the early part of the sixteenth century. It is the property of Mr. Hopwood, and occupied by tenants.

[9] There had been a School of some celebrity at Middleton before this Foundation, as Dean Nowell, and his brother Robert, were there "brought upp in their youth;" and the latter, about six hours before he died, said to the Dean, "Forget not Middleton School, where we and other of our brethren were taught in our childhood." Through Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay, Dean Nowell obtained the foundation of the School, and Queen Elizabeth voluntarily gave £20 a year for ever, which the Dean had intended to purchase of her Majesty. The Charter of Foundation is dated August 11th 1572, and the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College are incorporated Governors of the Free School of Middleton in Lancashire, on condition that they pay to the Upper Master twenty marks, and to the Usher ten marks yearly, and five marks apiece to thirteen Scholars chosen from that School, or from the Schools of Whalley or Burnley, or in defect, from any other School in the county. The Dean afterwards bought and vested in the College the Manor of Upberry, and the Rectory of Gillingham in Kent, in Trust, to augment the stipend of the Master and Usher, and the allowance of the Scholars, as well as to improve the weekly commons or allowance of the Principal and Fellows. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. pp. 184–192.

Dean Nowell modestly chose that the School should be called Queen Elizabeth's School, and the thirteen Scholars, Queen Elizabeth's Scholars; and on the inner wall of the School, facing the great door, is, or lately was, this inscription: "Libera Schola Reginæ Elizabethæ αξιαφηγητου cujus præsignis Reginæ auspiciis pius admodum et orthodoxus vir Dr. Alex. Nowell Aulæ Regiæ et Coll. de Brazenose in Acad. Oxon. quondam Principalis et Eccles. Cathedr. St. Pauli, London, Decanus, ob pium erga patriam affectum, et ad bonarum literarum profectum Scholam hanc fundavit, Didascalum pariter et Hypodidascalum honorario auxit competenti, anno Regni

Charities. Given by J. Stock, Merchant, to Middleton, Thornham, Hopwood, and Pilsworth, 15l·12s p.[er] an.[num,] to be laid out in 12 sixpenny loaves, ev.[ery] Sund.[ay;] and 12l [p.er] an.[num,] to bind out 2 Boyes and 2 Girls apprent.[ices] ev.[ery] year, and to cloth[e] them.

By Abdy Asheton, 10l, (in 1633;) J.[ohn] Guest, to Middleton, 3l; and by Mr. Henry Wrigley, (of Langley,) 20l, (in 1712,) [the] Int.[erest to be laid out] in Linnen. By Jas. Blasdale, 30l, (in 1676;) R.[ichard] Whitehead, (in 1673,) and Mrs. [Deborah] Wolstenholme, (in 1701,) 10l each; Mr. [Robert] Holt, (of Castleton Hall, in 1675,) 5l; Henry Jones, 3l, (in 1678;)[10] Jones and Stock, 2l each, [the] Int.[erest] to [be given to the] Poor in Genl; Tho.[mas] Chadwick, 2l; Tho.[mas] Jaques, 5l, (in 1723.)

Ashworth,[1] presumed to be Consecrated as being very Ancient; [it was] founded in the Reign of H.[enry] 8. The family of

Elisab. xiiii. annoque Domini M.D.L.XXII." "This School was new roofed and ceiled 1781." Communicated to Archdeacon Churton by his "very worthy friend" the Rev. Joshua Brookes, M.A. of Brasenose, Chaplain of the Collegiate Church in Manchester.—*Life of Dean Nowell*, p. 199.

[10] Henry Jones of Hanging Chadder in the Parish of Middleton, yeoman, left this Legacy to the Poor, by Will dated the 10th of May 1678. He appears to have been of the same family as Henry Jones of Middleton yeoman, father of Sir Roger Jones, dyer, and Alderman of London, who was described on his tomb-stone in the Church of St. James, Garlick Hithe, as "a native of Middleton in Lancashire," and who died on the 25th of July 1605, (Stowe's *Survey*, vol. i. b. 3, p. 11, 1720;) and also of Thomas Jones D.D. "born in this county," according to Fuller, (*Worthies of Lancashire*, p. 112,) who became Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor of Ireland, and died in the year 1619. His Grace's son, Roger, was created in the year 1628, Baron Jones and Viscount Ranelagh, and was the lineal ancestor of Thomas, the present and seventh Viscount. The arms borne by the Alderman, to whom they were granted, were "azure, a cross, or, charged with five estoiles, sable, between four pheons of the second," which differ from the arms now used by the family.—*Lanc. MSS.*

[1] Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £119. Registers of Baptism begin in 1741, Burials in 1776, and Marriages in 1778.

Holt of Ashworth alwayes allowed 4^{l} p.[er] an.[num] to it. Mr. Hallows, y^{e} late purchaser of Holt's Estate, pretends now that it is a Dom.[estic] Chap.[el.][2] The 4^{l} p.[er] an.[num] was generally made up betw.[een] 20^{l} and 30^{l} p.[er] an.[num] by y^{e} Vicarage. [Rectory?] *Warden Wroe's Acct.* an.[no] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

Certif.[ied] y^{t} nothing certain belongs to it.[3]

The Manor of Ashworth was held by Roger, son of Alexander de Middleton, in the middle of the reign of Henry III. but the mesne lord, before this period, was Barnard de Hessewort, who devised the Manor to his sons, Robert and Stephen de Assheworth. The moiety of Stephen was alienated by his daughter Margery, in the 22d Edward I. to her cousin, Robert, son of Robert de Assheworth; and Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Robert, having married, before the 23d Edward III. (1349,) Hugh, son of John del Holt, conveyed the whole to him. It continued in unbroken male descent in this family until it had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Richard Holt Esq. an improvident and wasteful man, who, by repeated mortgages, encumbered his Estate; and on the mortgagee, Sir Raphe Assheton, refusing to purchase, the Township was sold on the 12th of August 1700, to Samuel Hallows of Gray's Inn Esq. for £3,960, and an annuity of £25 to the Vendor for life. Samuel Hallows, by Will dated February 1st 1736, devised his Estates to John Hatfield, son of his nephew, John Hatfield of Hatfield in the county of York Gent. and to Samuel Hallows Hamer, son of his nephew, Samuel Hamer of Hamer Esq.; and this Manor falling to the share of Mr. Hatfield, was sold by him in the year 1751 to Thomas Ferrand of Rochdale Gent. for £12,200, consisting of 1018a. 1r. 36p. the whole being full of coal. It was first mortgaged, and afterwards sold by Mr. Ferrand about the year 1767, to Samuel Egerton of Tatton Park Esq. and the Township, Manor, and Advowson are now the inheritance of his grandson, Wilbraham Egerton Esq.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. pp. 246–7.

The Chapel appears, from the text, to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. probably by Sir Thomas Holt, Priest, who frequently occurs amongst the Holt Papers in this reign. He was the younger son of Richard Holt, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of James Chetham of Nuthurst. A Legacy of vi$^{s.}$ viii$^{d.}$ is given by the Will of his nephew, Robert Holt of Ashworth Gent. dated the 6th of November 1559, "to y^{e} sustentacon of Asheworth Chappel, to be paid when the Church Ryves require it." It is memorable as being the place in which (during the Usurpation) the Rev. Robert Bath, Vicar of Rochdale, and other Presbyters, assuming Episcopal authority, ordained Mr. Henry Pendlebury M.A. a learned and pious Nonconformist, whose Treatise on Transubstantiation was recommended and published by Archbishop Tillotson. — See Pendlebury's *Life*, by Robert Seddon of Bolton, 12mo. 1696. Calamy says he was only Probationer here, and was ordained at Turton. In the year 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners state that "Mr. Henry Pendlebury, a godly and orthodox minister, well qualified for gifts and parts, was late

A Nomination of a Curate, in form, was made by Rich.[ard] Holte of Asheworth Esq. to B.[ishop] Stratford, an.[no.] 1695, who is styled there, *verus et indubitatus Patronus*, and desires y^e^ B^p^, *autoritate et Licentiâ vestrâ admittere.* V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

1 Warden, an.[no] 1673, an.[no] 1674, and now, an.[no] 1724. V.[ide] *Cockey.*

Minister there, and supplied the Cure; but hath ceased to officiate at Ashworth Chappel for want of maint^e^, and for the present there is no Min^r^ there."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. In the year 1751 it is stated that the Chapel produced £50 per annum; about £30 in land, and £20 from the pews. The Chapel was nearly rebuilt in the year 1789, and enlarged in 1837, in the Conventicle style of architecture. The Advowson has always been reguardent of the Manor, which was offered for sale in the year 1816, but not sold.

[2] In the year 1737 Samuel Hallows Esq. gave £200, and Queen Anne's Governors a similar benefaction, when the Chapel ceased to be a Donative. Samuel Hallows was the eldest son of Mr. Matthew Hallows of Newbold Hall, and his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Mr. —— Rothwell of Bury, and born in the year 1667. The family is often named in the *Diary* of Oliver Heywood, and were zealous supporters of the Presbyterians. Of the two sons of Matthew Hallows, Samuel was a disorderly conformist, and very obnoxious and troublesome to his wealthy neighbours, the Bamfords and Starkys. He was an active Whig Magistrate, and often invested with Commissions from the Crown, and Duchy Court. In the MS. Diary of John Starky of Heywood Esq. is this record: "1740, Jan. 21st. This day died Mr. Sam. Hallows of Ashworth, to the great joy of all his neighbours!" The other son of Matthew Hallows, and his second wife, Sarah, sister of Mr. George Westby, was Westby Hallows Esq. of Newbold Hall, who married, in the year 1718, Ellen, daughter of Richard Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. and on the death of his wife and child in the year following, fell into reckless habits, and died the victim of intemperance, in the year 1739.

Mr. Henry Prescott of Chester, writing to Bishop Gastrell, at Christ Church, Oxford, on the 9th of November 1717, says, "Mr. Hallows of Ashworth, the modern purchaser of that Lordship, on commencing Justice of Peace, claimed the Chapel, though remote from his house, as his Domestic Chapel. A Nobleman's Chapel, I presume, is more privileged by the quality of the house and family, than those belonging to Gentlemen not capable to qualify a Chaplain, and a Chapel is useless to qualify Chaplains for them; and I fear that of Ashworth is in danger of being perverted to a Conventicle."—*Lanc. MSS.*

[3] Mr. Richard Whitehead's annual gift of £3, in the year 1671, seems to have been forgotten. It is still paid.—See p. 34, Note 2.

COCKEY,[1] very Ancient. Certif.[ied] $2^{l}.15^{s}.00^{d}$, arising from six acres of Common, enclosed about 70 y^{s} agoe, (1718;) given since by Jam.[es] Crompton,[2] 20^{l}, [the] Int.[erest] for Preaching two Sermons ev.[ery] first Sund.[ay] in May.

Augm. Fam. ..... 69 Diss. M. P. [about 300.] Diss. Fam. 56 [Pr.]

[1] Dedicated by the name of Christ Church. Value in 1834, £136. Registers of Baptisms and Burials begin in 1727, and of Marriages in 1766.

Ainsworth, otherwise Cockey, is situated to the west of Hopwood, and is nine miles and upwards from the Mother Church. It was considered by Camden to be the Coccium of Antoninus. King John granted, in the seventeenth year of his reign, to the Abbot of Cokersand and his successors, for ever, two carucates of land, which were confirmed in the 40th Henry III.; but in the 20th Edward I. the Abbot was summoned to shew his claim to certain exemptions in his lands in Aynesworth and Thorpe, when he pleaded these Royal grants. In the 43d Edward III. John, son of John de Aynesworth, died, seized of lands here, and Giles Aynsworth Gent. held the same in the year 1617. In the year 1580 the Attorney General prosecuted Richard Assheton, Roger Butterworth, and others, and their tenant, Edward Williams, for unlawfully holding certain lands, and a water corn mill, in Bamford deyne in Heap in the Parish of Bury, and in Ainsworth in the Parish of Middleton, late Chantry lands belonging to Cockey Chapel.—*Pleadings in the Duchy Court of Lanc.*

Camden, in 1586, names "Cockley, a wooden Chapel among trees;" and about this time Mr. Hubbert was the Minister.

[2] The individual named in the text, was probably Thomas Crompton of Brightmet, son of John Crompton of Darcy Lever, citizen of London, who, by Will dated the 22d of December 1627, proved at Chester 1627–8, devised sums in support of Stipendiary Ministers at Bolton and Cockey. He was buried at Bolton, January 21st, 1627–8.—*Norf.* viii. p. 65, *Coll. Arm.*

It appears from the Inquisition of the year 1650, that "Mr. Peter Bradshawe, an orthodoxall Minist^{r}, well approved of, is Minist^{r} att Cockey Chappell, and supplyes the Cure, and hath for his Sallary one Messuage and six acres of Land, latelye (viz. in 1630,) enclosed out of Cockey Moore, being a guift given to the said Chappell towards the mayntenance of the Minist^{r} there, by Rauffe Assheton of Middleton, Esq^{e}. of y^{e} yearly value of 40^{s}. and what more y^{e} Inhab^{ts} will voluntarilye give him. And the said Chappell is fit to be made a Parish Church, and all Aynsworth Hamell, w^{ch} is in Middleton Parish, is fitt to be appropriated unto the said Parish Church of Cockey, as well as Haslam Hey, Brightmet, and Harwood."—*Parl. Surv.* vol. ii. *Lamb. MSS.* The Chapel was held about the Restoration, by Mr. John Lever of Brasenose College, Oxon, who, according to Calamy, "was silenced in 1662," but who was the recognized Minister in the year 1663; in which year Articles were promoted in the Consistory Court of Chester, by Thomas Tonge, against James Rothwell, Cha-

[The] Rector of Middleton preaches here once a month; other Sund.[ays] it is vacant.

Here is a Meeting-house built [in 1672] soe near it y^{t} y^{e} Congreg.[ations] may hear one another Sing Psalms.

[There is] Some money given to it (the Chapel) in y^{e} hands of Feoffees, who say they may dispose of it to any other use. The Chap.[el] is in y^{e} hands of Dissenters, and Ashworth is much what in y^{e} same case. *Warden Wroe's Acct.* an.[no] 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

1 Ward.[en] an.[no] 1673, and now an.[no] 1724.

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1724, 100^{l} given by Mr. Sidebottom, Rect.[or] of Middleton; 100^{l} by [the] Dean of S^{t}. Paul's.

Charities. Given by Mrs. Horax, a Messuage, and Lands belong.[ing] to it, in Brightmet and Harwood, the profits to goe to such uses as her Trustees, and y^{e} majority of [the] Inhab.[itants] shall agree upon; and by Mary Seddon 50^{l} to y^{e} said Feoffees, to be disposed of in like manner wth y^{e} other.

pelwarden of Cockey Chapel, "who, contrary to his Oath, and the Laws and Canons of the Church and Realm, did give leave to several persons who deny to conform to the discipline of the Church, to preach publickly in the said Chapel of Cockey, especially these persons following, viz. Mr. Heywood, Mr. Z. Rootes, Mr. Norbery, and Mr. Jollye, drawing together several disaffected persons from their respective Ministers and Congregations."—Bishop of Chester's *Act Book*.

In July 1662, Oliver Heywood records that he preached in this Chapel, but when he came again in the following October, the doors were closed against him. It is recorded that there was neither Pastor nor flock for many years after Mr. Lever retired, and the Church Service was only occasionally performed on stated Sundays, in the afternoon, by the Rector of Middleton. The Chapel had been vacated by the ejection of an Episcopal Clergyman, about the year 1640, on the ground of his being "scandalous and ignorant," but really on his refusal to take the Covenant; and the individual who had been intruded in his place, being called upon at the Restoration either to conform or resign the Living, appears to have been unwilling to do either. The Glebe, enclosed from the Common, and since increased under an Inclosure Act, was transferred to the Meeting House, built in the year 1672, opposite the ancient Chapel; and has been held ever since, first by the Presbyterians, and now by their successors, the "Unitarians," who pay £2. 15s. a year to the Incumbent of Cockey.

In the year 1719 the Chapel still retained some of its original features, being described as "a wooden Chapel set about with trees."

PRESTWICH CUM OLDHAM,[1] 400l p.[er] an.[num.] Patron, Mr. Asheton,[2] the Rect.[or,] who has lately sold the Advowson to Mr. Watson Wentworth, for 1,000l in hand, and 100l p.[er] an.[num] for ten years.

R. 46.04.09½.
Pr. A. 0.13. 4.
Syn. 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0.10. 6.
Fam..... 473.
Pap..... 1.
Diss. M.P. [about 60.]

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £1,230. Registers begin in 1603.

In the reign of Henry III. Adam de Prestwych held lands in Prestwich of the King; and his descendants scttled at Hulme on acquiring that Manor before the 12th Henry VI. The Manor and Advowson of Prestwich were conveyed by an heiress, about the year 1460, in marriage, to Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft; and on the death of his descendant, Sir Robert Langley, in the year 1561, without male issue, the Manor passed to Alexander Reddish of Reddish Esq. in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert, and being subsequently conveyed by Sarah, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Alexander Reddish, to Clement, sixth son of Sir Edward Coke Knt. was sold by his representative, Thomas William, first Earl of Leicester, (of the new creation,) to Peter Drinkwater of Irwell House Esq.

"The Church of Prestwyke" was valued at £18. 13s. 4d. in 1291.—Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio*. The Advowson, amongst other property, was the share of Katharine, another of the co-heiresses of Sir Robert Langley, and the wife of James Asheton of Chadderton Esq. in whose descendants it continued until the year 1710, when the Rev. William Asheton B.D. the Rector, sold it to the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse in the county of York. In the year 1744, Thomas, Earl of Malton, only son of Mr. Wentworth, sold the Advowson to the Rev. John Griffith D.D. Rector of Eckington in the county of Derby, and Prebendary of York, who became Rector here in the year 1752. Dr. Griffith sold the Advowson in the year 1755, to James Collins of Knaresborough Gent. who again transferred it, by sale, in the year 1758, to the Rev. Levett Harris of Barwick in Elmet, who became Rector of Prestwich in the year 1763. Mr. Harris sold the Advowson once more, in the year 1781, to Matthew Lyon Esq. of Warrington, whose son, the Rev. James Lyon M.A. was instituted to the Living in the year 1783, and died here on the 13th of August 1836, in the fifty-fourth year of his Incumbency, having, in the year 1815, sold the Advowson to Robert, first Marquess of Westminster, in whose son, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton the Patronage is now vested.

The present Church was built in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by Warden Langley, although Sir John Prestwich, in his *Respublica*, says, amongst other baseless things, "this Church was founded and endowed by my ancestors, and to which the just right of presentation belongs to me and my family, at this day," p. 264, 4to. 1787. In the year 1650, it was found that Edmund Asheton, late of Chadderton, Esq. did, as Patron, present to the Rectory, Isaac Allen, Clerk, but that the Cure of the Church had, for about six ycars past, bcen supplicd by others, viz. by Mr. Langley,

Comp.[osition] of 10^{s}. p.[er] an.[num] in Ringley, and 4^{s} · 2^{d}. for Presto-Lee, for Corn Tythes.

An.[no] 11 Eliz.[abeth, the] heir of Robert Langley presented. V.[ide] *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook,*] 1. *Pap. B.*[*ook.*] p. 1.

An.[no] 1605, this Rectory was, at y^{e} desire of y^{e} Rect.[or,

Mr. Porter, Mr. Furness, Mr. Brierley, and for one year past, by Mr. John Leake (Lake,) Preacher of God's Word, who was to have for his stipend and wages £80, out of the Tithes, Parsonage house, glebe, rents of tenements and cottages, worth £100. 15s. per annum. In the name of tenths had been paid £4. 17s. 5½d. Mr. Grenehalgh of the Isle of Man, paid a reserved rent, out of the Tithes of Tottington, of £6. 13s. 4d. All the Rectory was worth £120 per annum. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

An Act of Parliament was granted in the year 1792, to enable the Rector of Prestwich-cum-Oldham to lease Glebe lands, near Manchester and Oldham, for building purposes, on leases for ninety-nine years.

A Chapel in this Church belonged to the Patrons at a very early period, and passed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley, to James Asheton of Chadderton Esq. In the year 1645, this Chapel being dilapidated, and the Estates of Edmund Asheton Esq. sequestered, "for the use of y^{e} PUBLIC," a Petition was presented by the Churchwardens to Sir Thomas Stanley Bart. Peter Egerton Esq. and the rest of the Committee for Sequestrations within the county of Lancaster, to allow £1. 6s. 8d. to be expended in repairing "the breaches and decays" of the said Chapel.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. v. p. 254.

Another Chapel, also the property of Sir Robert Langley, passed in marriage with Dorothy, his third daughter and co-heiress, to Thomas Legh Esq. (fourth son of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme,) who settled at Alkrington; and on the sale of that Estate about the year 1630, the Chapel was conveyed to John Lever Esq. and by his descendant, Dorning Rasbotham Esq. was lately sold to the Messrs. Lees of Clark's Field, Oldham, the present opulent owners.

[2] This Patron was the Rev. William Asheton B.D. fifth son, but eventually heir of James Asheton of Chadderton Esq. the eighth in descent from Sir Thomas Asheton of Ashton under Lyne. He was born in the year 1649, and educated at St. John's College Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow. He was presented by his father to the Rectory of Prestwich in the year 1685, and died on the 25th of February 1731, being the last heir male of his family. He married Martha, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Gey, Vicar of Whalley, by whom he had two daughters, his coheiresses, Catharine, who married John Blackburne of Orford Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire, and died in the year 1740; and Dorothy, who married Sir Darcy Lever L.L.D. Sheriff of Lancashire, and died in the year 1777. He was an example of the mutability of fortune, as he lost his Paternal Estate, sold his Advowson, and had no heir male to succeed him. He lived to be an old man, managed his domestic matters prudently, and having been charitable during his life, died rich.

John Langley, M.A.] Sequestred into y^e^ hands of another Clergyman, who is appointed Coadjutour to y^e^ Rect.[or,] and to receive y^e^ profits of y^e^ Living for [the] Rect's use and y^e^ paym^t^ of his own Salary. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 2, p. 257.

Leave [was] granted to Mr. Lever[3] of this Par.[ish,] an[no] 1665, to goe to Middleton Church, by reason of his distance from his own Par.[ish] Church. *Reg.*[*ister*] *B.*[*ook,*] 3, p. 153.

1, Prestwich, (in w^ch^ are y^e^ 2 Heatons, Tong, [and] Alkrington;) 2, Pilkington, divided into 3 Hamlets, Whitefield, Outwood, [and] Unsworth. Some parts of Outwood goe by y^e^ names of Rhodes, Ringley, [and] Presto-Lee. Towns. 2.

Six Churchw.[ardens,] each of w^ch^ chooses [nominates] two for [the] next year, and [the] Rect.[or chooses] one of y^m^. [The Parish Clerk is chosen by the Rector, and receives £4 a year from the Churchwardens.]

Deyne Hall,[4] [the] Mans.[ion] of [the] Rect.[or;] Heaton,[5] Halls.

[3] This was Robert, son and heir of John Lever of Alkrington Esq. born in the year 1623, and died in the year 1710. He married Ann, sole daughter and heiress of Francis Mosley of Collyhurst Hall Esq. and was grandfather of Sir Darcy Lever L.L.D. Sheriff of Lancashire. Robert Lever appears to have been a pious and conscientious man, and, in a lax age, was strictly conformable to the rules of the Church. He obtained a Licence from the Bishop of Chester, first, to attend Public Worship at Middleton Church, owing to his distance from Prestwich; and secondly, to be allowed to eat meat in Lent, owing to his age and bodily infirmities.—*Lanc. MSS.*

In the Parish of Prestwich cum Oldham, there are not fewer than seventeen Chapels, thirteen of them being in Oldham and its neighbourhood.

[4] "The Deyne," so called from its situation, was the Rectory House in the year 1484, and probably at an earlier period. It was a large wood and plaster house, situated in picturesque and well timbered grounds, when it was removed in the year 1840, by the Rev. Thomas Blackburne M.A. and a large and commodious house, in the Tudor style of architecture, built nearly upon its site. A view of the old Hall was privately engraved. During the Civil Wars of Charles I. the rebels pulled down part of the house, imprisoned the Rev. Isaac Allen M.A. the Rector, in Manchester, and ejected him from the Living, on account of his Loyalty and Episcopacy.—See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 183.

[5] Heaton House is a modern building, by Wyatt, with Ionic columns, and a circular projection in the centre, surmounted by a spacious dome. It is situated in a well wooded Park, five miles in circumference. The property was obtained by Sir John Egerton Bart. in marriage with Elizabeth, sister and sole heiress of Edward Holland

and Old Hall,[6] in Heaton; Alkrington,[7] Tonge,[8] Old Hall,[9] in Pilkington; [and] Stand Hall,[10] in Pilkington Park.

of Heaton and Denton Esq. and is the seat of his noble descendant, Thomas, second Earl of Wilton.

[6] Old Hall, in Heaton, a seat of the Hollands, at an early period, has been removed.

[7] Adam de Prestwych held four bovates of land in Alkrinton, temp. Henry III.—*Test. de Nevill.*' Alkrington Hall, conveyed in marriage by Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft, to Thomas Legh, temp. Elizabeth, became the residence of the Levers in the early part of the seventeenth century, a family descended from Levingus de Lever, living shortly after the Norman Conquest, and which continued here, in the male line, until the death of John Lever Esq. in 1836, when the Estate passed to his nephew, Dorning Rasbotham Esq. who sold it in the year 1844, to the Messrs. Lees of Clark's Field near Oldham. The House, a large brick building devoid of architectural pretension, was built, on the site of an older house, in the year 1736, by Sir Darcy Lever, whose son and successor, Sir Asheton Lever, was born here in the year 1729, and died in the year 1788. The Leverian Museum, collected by the latter gentleman, was disposed of by Lottery in the year 1785, and being sold by auction in the year 1806, was thus dispersed. The sale occupied sixty-five days.

[8] Tonge Hall is a very perfect and almost unique specimen of the post and petrel style of building, and apparently of the era of Henry VIII. with all its original architectural characteristics still remaining. It appears from the pleadings in a suit brought by Henry de Tonge against Robert de Longley, in the 16th Henry VI. that the plaintiff was the son of Henry de Tonge, whose grandfather, Thomas de Tonge, alias Wolveley, was the son and heir of Alice de Wolveley, living in the 7th Edward II. The family continued here until the year 1726, when the Estate was sold, pursuant to the Will of Jonathan Tonge Gent. dated the year preceding, to Mr. John Starky of Heywood, for £4,350, and was devised by the Will of his grandson, James Starky Esq. who died in the year 1846, with other Estates, to his relatives, Mrs. Hornby of St. Michael's, and Joseph Langton of Liverpool Esq.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. *Tonge Evid.*

[9] Old Hall, in Pilkington, has long since perished. In the last century it was the property of Joshua Crompton Gent. The Estate is freehold, and belongs to Mr. James Ramsbottom of Clerk's Hill in Pilkington.

[10] Stand Hall, otherwise Pilkington Tower, was the seat of the knightly family of the Pilkingtons in the 10th Henry I. which they held under the Grelleys, Lords of Manchester. Edward IV. granted a licence to Sir Thomas Pilkington, a devoted Yorkist, to kernel and embattle his Manor house at Stand. The Estates, "and what Sir Thomas Pilkington had in right of his lady, who was daughter and heiress of —— Chetham of Chetham," (Baines, vol. iv. p. 13,) were confiscated by the adherence of Sir Thomas Pilkington to Richard III. and were conferred by Henry VII. on Thomas, second Lord Stanley and first Earl of Derby. Sir William Pilkington of Chevet in

A House, and some Land, [worth] about 4l p.[er] an.[num,] [lying near the Stand] in Pilkinton, [was] left to Char.[itable] uses, by Hen.[ry] Syddall [of Ratcliffe Bridge, Tailor, in] 1696, but being left to ye Disposall of a Dissenter, [Roger Walker of Radcliffe, Butcher,] a Presbyterian Meeting-house is built upon part of ye Land, and a Dissenter teaches School in part of ye house; but wt is done wth ye profits of ye Estate cannot be learnt. *Curate's Acct.* an.[no] 1718. The present Master is Wm. Walker, one of their own Gang. Mr. Scholes' *Acct.* 1722. School.

An acre of Land, bought [at Rainsow in Prestwich,] by [the] Inhab.[itants,] and a house built upon it, [of the value] of 4l p.[er] an.[num, which sum is] laid out in Linnen Cloth, [every Christmas; the] Int.[erest] of 97l.8s.9d, given by Rect.[or Asheton, John Scholes of Elton,] and other Inhab.[itants] of Pilkington, given in Linnen Cloth to the Poor of that Towns.[hip, who industriously endeavour to keep themselves out of the Poor's Book.] Charities.

Oldham.[1] Certif.[ied] yt nothing belongs to it but wt ye Rect.[or] pleases to allow, who is obliged to supply it. Chap.Par. Fam. ..... 800 Diss. M. P. [about 45.] Diss. Fam. 26 [20 P. 6 Q.]

the county of York Bart. is the head of this family, being the descendant of Arthur Pilkington of Bradley in the county of York, son and heir of Sir John Pilkington, younger brother of Sir Thomas Pilkington, the zealous Yorkist. Leland writes, "Pilkenton had a place hard by Pilkenton Park, three miles from Manchester."

Stand Hall, in Pilkington Park, a large wood and plaster building, was taken down by the Earl of Derby in the year 1835, and a new house built on its site. On a red grit stone was incised the date 1518. The Barn, originally a Chapel, also the trefoil-headed windows with oak mullions, and the timber roof, with some handsome carving of the reign of Henry VII. still remains.

[1] Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £191. Registers begin in 1558.

The Manor of Oldham or Aldholme was held in the 18th Edward II. by Richard, son of William, son of Adam de Oldham; and in the 2d Henry IV. anno 1400, it was found that John, son of Margery Cudworth, daughter of Richard de Oldham, held the Manor of Oldham of the King, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by

An Ancient Chappell, but no Endowment. *Warden Wroe's Acct.* 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

20s p.[er] an.[num for an] Anniv.[ersary] Sermon, [to be preached on the next Wednesday after Michaelmas, on which day his Charities are distributed, left] by Mr. [Samuel] Haward, out of his Char.[ity] of 20l p.[er] an.[num.]

The Chappelry is very large, containing 4 Townsps. The Congreg.[ation is] very numerous.

Towns. 4. Oldham, Ryton, Chadderton, [and] Crompton.

Halls. In Oldham [Chapelry,] Chadderton,[2] and Foxdenton[3] in Chad-

Knight's service, and a rent of vis. viiid. The Manor was sold by Joshua Cudworth Gent. about the latter part of the eighteenth century, to Sir Raphe Assheton Bart. and was purchased in the year 1794, by John Lees of Wernith Esq. grandfather of the present owner.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. viii. p. 350.

In the years 1802 and 1803, Acts of Parliament were obtained by John Lees Esq. to enable him to enclose and allot the Commons "within the Manor of Oldham cum Wernith."

The Church is not mentioned in the great *Valor* of Pope Nicholas in the year 1291, and apparently is not included under the Mother Church, although a high antiquity has been, without sufficient evidence, claimed for it. In the year 1448, the Chapel of Oldham is styled, in a Decree of the Archdeacon of Chester, "notoriously dependent" on the Parish Church of Prestwich, and the Inhabitants of the townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton, are required to contribute towards the charges of the bread and wine, and other necessaries of the Mother Church, in the same manner as the other Parishioners.

The ancient Chapel of Oldham having become dilapidated, Ralph Langley, Rector of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, and Warden of Manchester, entered into contracts with certain builders, by Indenture dated the 4th of November 1476, to rebuild the Church, which undertaking was to be completed by Easter Day in the year 1479, at a cost of £28. 6s. 8d. the Rector furnishing the building materials. The liberality of the Rector was not, however, sufficient to settle the long agitated disputes between the Parishioners of Prestwich and the Inhabitants of Oldham; for in the year 1558, Cuthbert, Bishop of Chester, commanded the latter to furnish the usual necessaries to the Mother Church, under pain of interdiction, and even suppression of their Chapel.

In the year 1824, the Inhabitants of Oldham, in vestry assembled, determined to apply to Parliament for powers to take down and rebuild the Church, out of a Rate to be levied on the Parishioners, the owners of property being required to contribute two-thirds, and the tenants one-third. The first stone of the Church was laid on the 16th of October 1827, by Thomas, Earl of Wilton, and on the 12th of

derton; Foxdenton;[3] Ryton;[4] Crompton,[5] and Whitfield[6] in Crompton: Wornith,[7] Chamber,[8] Horsege,[9] Lees,[10] [and] Bent.[11]

[There are] 4 Churchw.[ardens] for the Chapelry of Oldham,

December 1830, the sacred edifice was opened for Divine Worship. The Tower was furnished with twelve bells, and with an illuminated Clock; and the expense of the erection of the Church amounted to £30,000.

On the north side of Oldham Church was a small Chapel belonging to the Cudworths of Wernith, and commonly called "Cudworth Chapel." It was erected before the year 1509, but only contained the monument of John Cudworth Esq. who died in 1652. It was irreligiously defaced in 1827.

On the south side of the Church was another Chapel, belonging to Chadderton Hall, and formerly the burial place of the Ashetons, but latterly called the "Horton Chapel." The Horton monuments were profanely removed when the old Church was taken down, and have not been replaced.

In the year 1650 this was called a Parish Church, though without any endowment; and Mr. John Lake, who had been harshly treated, and irregularly deprived by the agents of the Parliament, was succeeded by Mr. Robert Constantine, who was supposed to be put in by Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers. This Committee afterwards promised him £100 per annum, out of the Tithes of the Parish; but notwithstanding his zeal for the Puritan cause, he was unable to secure the fulfilment of high-sounding promises and elaborate treaties on the part of his friends. He remained in Mr. Lake's Living until the Restoration, and was much troubled by Lake's repeatedly urging him to resign a place to which he had no title, and of which he (Lake) had not been legally divested even according to the notions then prevalent. Whilst Lake was a Churchman and Royalist, he was supposed, at this time, to be a Presbyterian, and seems to have been virulently persecuted by the Independents. The original correspondence between all the parties on the subject of Lake's being superseded by Constantine, and the various steps by which it was accomplished, has been carefully preserved. This great man became Rector of Prestwich in the year 1668, and was afterwards Bishop of Man, Bristol, and Chichester, one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower by James II. and one of the nine who refused the oaths to William III. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxii.

[2] Chadderton, in the time of King John, was held by Richard de Trafford who gave the Manor to his second son, Geoffrey, who assumed the name of Chadderton; and his great grand-daughter, Margaret Chadderton, having married John de Radcliffe, son of John de Radcliffe, Rector of Bury, [a married man,] and grandson of William Radcliffe of Smithills, and his wife, Katharine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thurston Norley, became seized of the Manor, *jure uxoris*, and was living here the 25th of June in the 22d Richard II. On the death of his descendant, Richard Radcliffe Esq. in the year 1436, the Estates were divided amongst his three co-heiresses, of which, Johanna, the second, married in the 32d Henry VI. Edmund, second son of Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton, who thus became possessed of the Hall and a third part

one of them chosen by [the] Rect[or, the Minister of Oldham,] for Oldham; [the] other 3 by [the] Par.[ish,] as the 89th Canon directs; and each serves for a Township.

of the Manor. These were sold by his descendant, the Rev. William Asheton B.D. about the year 1690, to Joshua Horton of Sowerby in the county of York Esq. (nephew of William Horton of Howroyd Esq.) and passed in marriage with his representative, Henrietta Susanna Anne, (who died the 29th of December 1827,) only child of Sir Watts Horton Bart. to Charles Rhys of Kilmaenllwyd in the county of Caermarthen Esq. the present owner. The south front of the house was added about the middle of the eighteenth century, by Sir William Horton. The oak staircase of the time of Charles II. with double twisted rails, is very handsome. Here are many neglected portraits of the Horton family.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii.

[3] Foxdenton Hall, like Chadderton, was granted by Richard de Trafford to his son Geoffrey, and having been obtained by the Radcliffes, was conveyed in marriage by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Radcliffe of Chadderton, on the 7th of May in the 32d Henry VI. to Robert Radclyffe, second son of Alexander Radclyffe of Ordshall Esq. in whose descendant, Robert Radclyffe of the city of Bath Esq. it is now vested. The "Gate House" named in the year 1651, is gone; and the house itself, now an inconsiderable building, has long been forsaken by the owners, although numerous family portraits are still allowed to remain. Many additions were made to the house in the year 1620, by William Radclyffe Esq. the father of Sir William Radclyffe, a Colonel in the army of Charles I.; and the principal front appears to have been built about the latter part of the seventeenth century.

[4] Royton Hall was granted by Edward II. in the year 1301, to Sir John de Byron of Clayton, and was occupied during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir John Byron the younger, at which time much of the present house was built. Richard, the second Lord Byron, sold the Estate in the year 1662, to Thomas Percival of Manchester, merchant, whose great grand-daughter, Katherine Percival, having married in the year 1763, Joseph Pickford of Alt Hill Esq. the Estate descended to her only son, William Percival Pickford Esq. who dying without issue, in the year 1815, devised it to his father, Sir Joseph Radcliffe Bart. in whose son it is now vested. The Hall is divided into several tenements, and appears to have been new fronted about the middle of the last century. The Park has disappeared.

[5] Crompton Hall, in East Crompton, the residence of "Hugh de Crompton, son of Simon de la Legh," in the 30th Henry I. and of his descendants, until the year 1660, when it was sold, owing to the losses sustained by the family during the Civil Wars. It has been re-purchased by a collateral descendant of the family, and a new house built.

[6] Whitfield Hall, a large and irregular stone house, taken down about the year 1780, was in the possession of Laurance Buckley Gent. a branch of the parent house of Buckley, in the year 1552, and continued in his family until the year 1713, when the

6 m.[iles] from [the] Mother Church. 3 m.[iles] from Middleton, y^e^ next Par.[ish] Church.

Estate was sold by James Buckley Gent. to John Lever of Alkrington Esq. and is now in severalties.

[7] Wernith Hall was held by William de Wernith in the reign of Henry III. and shortly afterwards, by Alward de Aldholm, and Alicia his wife. The Estate was conveyed by Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Oldham, in marriage, to John Cudworth of Cudworth in the county of York, whose grandson, Geoffrey Cudworth, lived here in the 5th Edward IV. Joshua Cudworth sold the Estate of his ancestors (being about one hundred acres) to Sir Raphe Assheton of Middleton Bart. who gave it, in the year 1716, in marriage with his daughter Katherine, to Thomas Lister of Arnoldsbiggin in the county of York. It was sold in the year 1794, to John Lees Esq. grandfather of the present owner for £30,000.

Of this very ancient family was Ralph Cudworth D.D. son of Ralph Cudworth Gent. and Agnes, daughter of Alexander Lees of Lees, near Ashton under Lyne. He was Fellow of Emanuel College Cambridge, October 3d in the 43d Elizabeth; and was then named a Trustee in the marriage settlement of his kinsman, James Chetham of Nuthurst Gent.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 78. He was afterwards Rector of Aller in Somersetshire, and died in the year 1624. Here was born in the year 1617, his more celebrated son, Ralph Cudworth D.D. also a Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, and author of "The True Intellectual System." He was father of the learned Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, and died in the year 1688.

[8] Chamber Hall was held by Richard de Tetlow in the reign of Edward II. Robert, son of Adam de Oldham having granted to Richard, son of Adam de Tetlow, lands in Wernith juxta Oldham, by Deed dated in the 14th Edward II. His grandfather, Adam de Tetlow, (according to a Deed quoted in the year 1639, in a dispute respecting the Commons of Oldham, with Sir John Byron,) having married Eva, daughter of William, son of Adam de Oldham, obtained her lands in Wernith and Oldham. The family remained here in good repute, and lineal descent, until Jane, sole heiress of Robert Tetlow Esq. conveyed the Estate in marriage to George Wood Gent. who sold it in the year 1646, to Mr. Henry Wrigley, a Linen Draper in Salford, whose grand-daughter, Martha daughter and heiress of Henry Wrigley Esq. having about the year 1680, married Joseph Gregge Esq. the Estate was devised to him. His grandson, Edward Gregge Hopwood of Hopwood Esq. settled it upon his younger children in the year 1786.

[9] Horsedge Hall, a timber house, near the Church, was the property and residence of Edmund Taylor Gent. in the year 1588; and a moiety of it, was conveyed before the year 1683, by Ellinor, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Taylor Gent. in marriage to Thomas Nuttall of Tottington Hall Gent. whose daughter and co-heiress, Margaret, conveyed it to her husband, Adam Bagshaw of Wormhill in the county of Derby Gent. from whom it passed by marriage in the year 1731, to the grandfather of the present owner, Robert Radclyffe of Foxdenton Esq. The other moiety was settled on Elizabeth, the other co-heiress of Mr. Taylor, who married

School. Here is a School, built by Mr. Jam.[es] Asheton,[12] (in 1606,) endowed w^th^ 2^l^ p.[er] an.[num] out of an Estate in Oldham called Rhodes; and 10^s^ p.[er] an.[num] rent of a Croft; 20^s^ p.[er] an.[num] was left by G.[eorge] Scoles of Chadderton, yeoman, for repairing y^e^ School, out of certain lands lying in Crompton, called Shaw-side, and Doghill. [The] Master [is] nominat.[ed] by [the] Feoffees. Writings in y^e^ Church Chest, in the Chancel.

Charities. Given in 1705, by Mr. Sam.[uel] Haward of Salford, 20^l^ p.[er] an.[num,] to be laid out by his Trustees in Woollen Cloth [for ancient decayed House-keepers,] and 20 Bibles and

William Langley of Thornscow in the county of York Gent. This is now the property of Joseph Jones of Walshaw House Esq.

[10] Lees Hall was the property and residence in the year 1531, of Thomas Chaderton Gent. and his wife, Joan, daughter of John Tetlow of Chamber. Here was born, in the year 1536, and not at Chadderton Hall, according to Mr. Whatton, (Baines's *Hist.* vol. ii. p. 580,) their younger son, Laurence Chaderton, B.D. afterwards Master of Emanuel College Cambridge, and one of the Translators of the English Bible, who died in the year 1640, aged one hundred and three years. His elder brother, George, married, about the year 1590, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Cuerden of Cuerden, and had issue four daughters, and a son, Thomas, "of the Leghs near Oldham," who, in the year 1613, married, when under age, Mary, daughter of William Orrell of Turton Esq. and recorded his Pedigree in the College of Arms, in the same year. The statement in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 590, respecting the disinheriting of Dr. Laurence Chaderton, and the devise of his Estates to the Radcliffes of Chadderton, is a pure fabrication. The Estate of Lees continued in the family until the death of Mr. George Chaderton in the year 1675, when it passed by devise to Henry Lyon Gent. Peter Plumpton Gent. and —— Denton Gent. as heirs at law. Lees Hall was the residence of the Lyons from this time until the death of Nicholas John Lyon Esq. in the year 1771, when it was sold to John Lees Esq. whose grandson is the present owner. The Hall is now divided into cottages.

[11] Bent Hall, now used as a Hat Warehouse, containing some mullion and transom windows, is the property of Mr. Clegg.

[12] The Founder was James Asheton of Chadderton Hall Esq. eldest son of Edmund Asheton, and his wife, Ann, daughter of Ralph Prestwich of Holme Esq. He married first, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft, but she dying issueless, he married secondly, Ann, daughter of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall in the county of York. He had no issue by her; and she surviving him, married secondly, Ralph Asheton of Lever Esq. and died at Stannycliffe Hall near Middleton, in the year 1636.

20 Catechisms, ev.[ery] year, for Poor Children. By Tho.[mas] Hopwood, 1[l] · 12[s] p.[er] an.[num,] out of a field [in Fog Lane,] called the Poor's Field, to Oldham and Ryton; and 5[l] p.[er] an.[num] to [the] Poor of Crompton, [charged on an Estate called Birchall, in Crompton.] Neither of these two benefactors known.[13] Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1722.

John Tetlow, in 1704, gave Lands to bind Apprentices, and for the Poor; William Radclyffe of Foxdenton, Esq. gave by Deed dated the 12th of May 1642, 20[s] a year to the Poor of Chadderton, and 10[s] a year to the Poor of Oldham, Royton, and Crompton.

RINGLEY.[1] This Chap.[el] was Consecrated by B.[ishop] Bridg.[man,] an.[no] 1634, having been built an.[no] 1626, by Nathan Walworth[2] of Lond.[on,] Gent.; and 100[l] being subscribed by [the]

Augm.
Syn... 00.01.00
Tri.... 00.02.00

[13] The first of these Benefactors were Edmund Tetlow the elder Gent. and Edmund Tetlow the younger Gent. who, in consideration of £20, by Indenture dated the 12th of January 1640, granted a field in Fog Lane, called the Great Meadow, and afterwards the Poor's Field, in Trust, to Edmund Walker, and his heirs, to pay yearly to the Poor of Oldham 28s. 8d. per annum, and to the Poor of Royton 3s. 4d. per annum; but in the year 1652, the whole field appears to have been applicable to the Poor. The other Benefactor was James Wilde of Shaw, who, by Will dated the 26th of December 1672, gave his lands to Elizabeth his wife, for life, and after her death to James Wilde, son of his brother, charged with £5 a year for clothing and bedding for the Poor of Crompton.

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £250. Registers begin in 1719.

[2] Nathan Walworthe of London Gent. a native of Ringley, who had been a steward in the Derby and Pembroke families, having erected a building at Ringley, intended for a Chapel, about the year 1624, the same was consecrated on the 11th of December 1634; and in the following year he conveyed by Deed, to Nathan Walworthe of Ringley, Peter Seddon, Richard Heape, John Horrox, and Robert Seddon of Pilkington, yeomen, the Lands in Little Benton, here described, "with all Fowling and taking of Fowl in and upon the cliffs in Benton," in Trust, for the use of a Preaching Minister; and when the Trustees were reduced to two, six more to be added, being inhabitants in, or near Ringley. In the year 1717 the Trustees were Nathan Mort of Wharton Hall in Tildesley Gent.; William Wilson of Poppithorne Gent.; James

Inhab.[itants] tow.[ards the] maint.[enance] of a Min.[ister,] was laid out in Land before y^e^ Consecr.[ation.] It is styled, "Capella S^ti^ Salvatoris." V.[ide] *Reg.*[*ister,* p.] 415.

The right of Nom.[inating] a Curate was, by [the] Act of Consecr.[ation,] given to Mr. Walworth for life, and after his death to [the] Rectours of Prestwych, Bury, and Middleton, or [the] major part of y^m^. [The] Towns.[hips] of Ringley, Kersley, Clifton, and Outwood resort to it. Kersley is in Dean Par.[ish,] and Clifton in Eccles Par.[ish.] The Rights of these 3 Parishes are preserved, but [there is] no mention of [the] consent of y^e^ Min^s^ of any of y^m^ in y^e^ disposall of [the] Right of Nomination. V.[ide] *Act Ib.*

Certif.[ied] $30^{l} \cdot 10^{s} \cdot 10^{d}$, viz. 24^{l}, Rent of a tenem^t^ and messuage, and six Oxgangs of Land, cont.[aining] ab^t^ 120 Acres, in Little Benton, Yorksh.[ire,] settled by Nathan Walworth, Founder of y^e^ Chap.[el,] an.[no] 1635, in Trustees, for y^e^ use of y^e^ Curate; but the housing being Ruinous, [and materials for building being scarce and dear in that country,] and [the] Estate at [a] great distance (viz. 80 m.[iles,]) large deduct.[ions] are to be made.

Seddon of Prestolee, and Robert Bolton of Kersley, yeomen; who stated that the reversion of a Messuage in Sharples, and a rent of £1. 10d. out of the said Messuage was reserved to the Trustees, by Lease made by the Founder before he built the Chapel, for a term, whereof eighty years were then unexpired. They further stated that fifteen or twenty years after the Chapel had been consecrated, the Inhabitants, and others charitably disposed, built a house, with outhousing, and bought two gardens for the use of the Minister; and that John Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. by Indenture of Lease dated the 10th of December 1668, demised to William Hulme of Kersley Esq. a parcel of Waste Ground in Kersley, being fifty yards in length and twenty yards in breadth, (whereon Mr. Hulme built a house and outhousing,) for five hundred years, under the rent of 4d. to the said Mr. Starkie, and his heirs, the profits being appropriated to the Minister of Ringley, for the time being. The Estate was then vested in William Baguley Gent. Executor of Mr. Hulme, the generous Founder of the Hulmeian Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxon; and Mr. Joshua Dixon, an old man, was then the Minister here, and also at Rivington.—See p. 72, Note 18. The Correspondence of the founder with Peter Seddon, chiefly on the subject of his Charities, is still in existence, from which it might seem that the old Steward, in the phraseology of Pisanio, was "a man of waggish courage, ready in gibes, quick answered, saucy, and as quarrelous as the weasel."

The Chapel was rebuilt in the year 1827.

1l.0s.10d, Rent of a Tenem.[ent] in Sharples, given by ye said Walworth. [The] Chap.[el]-house and 2 Gardens [were] given by [the] Inhab.[itants,] 20 y.[ears] after ye Chap.[el] was built, [worth] 2l [a year;] [a] house and plot of Land, in Kersley, given by Joh.[n] Starkey, [worth] 3l.10s [a year.]

3 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church, and from any other Ch.[urch.]

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1719, wth 200l by Mr. Asheton, Rectour of Prestwich.

School. Here is a School, founded by Mr. Na.[than] Walworth, and endowed with 10l p.[er] an.[num] by ye Will of [the] Founder. [The] Rectours of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton, or the greater part of them, name ye Master. The Endowment was 2 Oxgangs, or 40 acres, of Land, at Flamborough, in Yorks. [hire,] let now, (an.[no.] 1719,) for 9l p.[er] an.[num.] No Scholars free.

Writings, belong.[ing] both to [the] Chap.[el] and School, are in ye hands of Jam.[es] Seddon of Outwood, one of ye Trustees. An.[no] 1719. [They are] now in a strong Chest, with 3 locks upon it, in the Chapel of Ringley. *Certif.*[*icate*] of Mr. Jacob Scholes, Apr.[il] 13, 1722.

Augm. Value,[1] Certif.[ied] yt no certain Salary belongs to ye Curate, but ye Rect.[or] generally allows 5l p.[er] an.[num,] and ye neighbouring Inhab.[itants] abt 13l p.[er] an.[num.]

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £220. Registers begin in 1704.

A family of the local name resided here in the time of Edward III. and by Deed dated at Crompton, in the 44th Edward III. 1370, Thomas de Shaw settles upon Alexander his son, and his issue male, all the lands and tenements which he had of the gift of John, son of Roger de Chaderton, in the Township of Crompton. In default of male issue, the lands to descend to Thomas and Henry, brothers of Alexander de Shaw, with a remainder over to Thomas, son of Adam de Chaderton, in fee. Probably of this family was Oliver Shaw Gent. who died at Hey-side, and was buried

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1718, wth 200^{l}, given by Mr. Asheton, Rectour of Prestwych.

6 m.[iles] from [the] Mother Church.

No School reported.

No Charities reported.

at Shaw, in the year 1705, aged seventy. He recorded a short Pedigree in the College of Arms. *Lanc. MSS.*

There is a tradition that the Chapel was anciently called "St. Patrick's Chapel on the Moor," and that the alteration of the Patron Saint took place when the Chapel was rebuilt in the last century. Adjoining the Chapel are lands still called Moor Fields. On the 8th of July 1515, Hugh Burdman was licensed to the office of Reader in Shaw Chapel, in the Parish of Prestwich, by the Archdeacon of Chester. — *Act Book*, vol. i. *Lanc. MSS.*

On the 10th of December 1646, the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents stated, that Edmund Asheton of Chadderton Esq. having been fined £1,414, with a proviso that if he would settle £50 per annum upon the Chapelry of Oldham, for the maintenance of a Preaching Minister for ever, and £40 per annum for the same purpose upon the Chapel of Shaw, the fine should be reduced to £514. It being afterwards discovered that £50 a year would not make up a sufficient maintenance for the Incumbent of Oldham, Mr. Asheton was required to settle £50 in addition, upon Oldham, and so obtain his discharge. On the 18th of December 1646, the notorious President Bradshawe addressed "Mr. Henry Wrigley, Mr. John Ogden, Mr. John Smith, and the Gentlemen of Oldham Parish," assuring them that, "by the goodness of Almighty God, wee have now gotten yo^{r} busines so dispatcht as will be doubtles to yo^{r} great content & comfort. I am a witnes of the executing of a Deed by w^{ch} you have the whole Rectory of Oldham settled in as good a way as you can wishe uppon yo^{r} Church of Oldham, and Shaw Chappell." . . . "I have sent youe by this bearer the Order I procured before for £40, to be allowed for mayntenance of a Minister at Shawe Chappell." — *Original Letters, Lanc. MSS.*

In the year 1650, Shaw was returned to the Government as being two miles and three quarters and twenty-four poles from Oldham Church. The Cure had been supplied by Mr. Robert Symonds; and he ought to have had after the rate of £40 per annum for his salary, but he could not obtain it. For three Sabbath days, then last past, the Cure had been served by such Ministers as the Inhabitants could provide, but there was no settled Minister or Endowment. It was recommended that the Chapelry should be made a distinct Parish.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. It was little better circumstanced in the year 1717, when William and Abraham Lees deposed, on oath, before Dr. Wroe, that there being no Endowment "when the Chapel has been supplied, the Curate hath been maintained" as mentioned in the Text.

Mr. Symonds was born in Elton near Bury, educated at Oxford, and became Chaplain of the Collegiate Church of Manchester before the year 1638. He suffered much during the Usurpation, being one of the seven thousand Clergymen who refused to

RACHDALE,[1] [certified] about 300[l] p.[er] an.[num.] The advowson of this Church was given by Roger y^e Son of John Lacy, Founder of Stanlaw (afterw.[ards] Whalley) Mon:[astery,] to that Abbey. *Dugd. Mon. v.* 1. *p* 906.

V. 11.04.09½. M.T.
Pr. A. 0.13. 4.
Syn. 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0.10. 4.
Fam..... 904.
Pap..... 00.
Diss. M. P. [about 200.]
Diss. 135. P.

take the Covenant, and therefore lost his Living. He was afterwards a Master in the Grammar School of Manchester; and George Chetham of Clayton Esq. records in his *Journal*, "Apr. 17, 1646, my son, Humphrey Chetham, went to School to Mr. Symonds, and Elizabeth went to Mrs. Amisse." At the Restoration, Mr. Symonds became Rector of Middleton; and dying there on the 23d of March 1681–2, aged eighty-four, was buried in the Rector's Chapel within that Church, his Funeral Sermon having been preached from 1 John, iii. 3, by his "ever faithful friend" Dr. Stratford, Warden of Manchester. His Will was proved at Chester on the 26th of May 1682. He left one son, John, who married Ellen, daughter of —— Booth of Macclesfield Gent. and two daughters, Johanna, wife of Mr. John Alexander of Manchester; and Silence, wife of the Rev. Charles Beswicke M.A. Rector of Radcliffe. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. iv. p. 95. *Pike House Evid.* Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 366, where the name is spelt Simmonds

Collected at Milnrow, on a Brief for Shaw Chapel, Oldham, 7^s. 10½^d. 7^br 21, 1735.— *Register Book.* In the year 1739, the Chapel was rebuilt, at a cost of £1,100; and enlarged in the year 1795. The Chapelry is Parochial, and a Chapel Rate is levied and collected independent either of Prestwich or Oldham.

[1] Dedicated to St. Chad. Value in 1834, £1,730. Register Books begin in 1582.

At the Domesday Survey, Recedam, with full Manerial rights, was held, under the King, by Gamel the Thane, whose son or descendant, assumed the name of Rachdale. In the 7th Henry III. John de Eland and John de Lacy were the joint Lords of the Manor, and the share of the former was afterwards vested by marriage in the Saviles of Eland, in the adjoining Parish of Halifax; whilst in the year 1250, Edmund de Lacy obtained a Charter for a Market and Fair in his Manor of Rachdall, and in the year 1309, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, was found to have held the Manor of Castleton in Rachdale, which his daughter and heiress, Alice, conveyed in marriage to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and through Blanch, daughter and sole heiress of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, it became merged in the Crown. The other moiety continued in the Savile family, and was given by Sir Henry Savile K.B. of Tankersley and Thornhill, to his base son, Sir Robert Savile of Howley, who dying intestate, in the year 1538, this share of the Manor fell to the Crown for want of an heir, and thus the two moieties became again united. From this time to the year 1625, the Byrons were Lessees of the Manor; and in the first of Charles I. it was conveyed by the King to Edward and Robert Ramsay Esqrs. in trust, for the Earl of Holderness, who

[A] Vicar, [Richard Gorstelow, per mortem ultimi Incumbentis, was] present.[ed] by Q.[ueen] Mary an.[no] R.[egni] 1, and Inst.[ituted] by [the] B.[ishop] of Chester. *Inst.*[*itution*] *B.*[*ook*] 1, *p.* 41.

An.[no] 1595, [the] Abp. of Cant.[erbury] presented [Joseph Midgley, per depriv. Ric. Midgley.] *B.*[*ook*] 2, *p.* 24, 44.

Patron and Improp.[riator, the] Abp. of Canterbury.

shortly afterwards sold it to Sir Robert Heath, at that time the Attorney General. Having mortgaged the Manor to Sir John Byron in the year 1634, Sir Robert Heath conveyed the Manor, in fee, four years afterwards, to Sir John and his heirs, for £2,500. In the year 1823, the Manor was sold by George Gordon Lord Byron, to James Dearden of Rochdale Esq. and is now in the possession of his son, James Dearden Esq. F.S.A.

It has been repeatedly stated in print, and is reiterated in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 622, that Newstead Abbey was sold by Lord Byron to Mr. Dearden, although it need scarcely be named that Colonel Wildman was the purchaser of that interesting religious house, in the year 1817. Neither is it correct that the Rochdale Manerial rights "include that portion of Saddleworth which lies within the Parish of Rochdale," although it might be asked what portion of Saddleworth lies without the Parish of Rochdale; nor is there any "exception of such districts as Robert de Lacy gave to the Abbots of Whalley."—Baines's *History*, vol. ii. p. 623.

No Church is named in *Domesday*, as existing at Rochdale; although the silence of that record is not conclusive against the existence of a Church at that period. About the year 1170, Adam de Spotland gave lands "to God, St. Mary and All Saints, and to St. Chad and the Church of Rachdam;" proving that a Church at least had then arisen here. Robert de Whalley, who died before the year 1193, was probably the first Rector, and reconveyed these lands to Alexander de Spotland, and his heirs, to be held of St. Cedda, the Church of Rachetham, and of the said Robert and his successors, in fee. Between the years 1214 and 1223, Roger de Lacy, whose father, John, had died in the Holy Land, in the year 1179, and who had himself fought under Richard I. at the siege of Acon, in the year 1192, gave his share of the Advowson of the Church of Rochdale, along with John de Eland, to the Abbey of Stanlaw, upon which house, after being removed to Whalley, the Church continued dependent until the Reformation.—See the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. i. pp. 135–145, published by the Chetham Society, for the various steps taken to procure this donation. A Vicarage was ordained by Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 14 kal. May 1277. "The Church of Rakedale" is valued at £23. 6s. 8d. in the year 1291; but no Chapels are mentioned. At this time the benefice had ceased to be a Rectory; and it is not easy to account for its diminished value as a Vicarage in the Valor of Henry VIII.

At the east end of the South Aisle is Trinity Chapel, founded by Indenture dated

The Vicar has a large Glebe, and all y^e^ houses of two of y^e^ best Streets in y^e^ Town belonging to him — 130 houses.

This is a large Parish; the circumference of it [is] computed to be 46 miles.

[The] Poor Leys in [the] Town and Parish are usually 1100^l^ p.[er] an.[num.] *Ward. Wroe's Acct.* 1706. *Pap. Reg.*

3 Wardens, [and] 3 Assist.[ants.]

the 24th of September 1487, by Dr. Adam Marland of Marland, Sir Randal Butterworth of Belfield, and Sir James Middleton, "a Brotherhode maide and ordaynyd in y^e^ Worship of the Glorious Trinite in the Churche of Rachedale," Sir James being appointed "the Trynyte Prest duryng his lyf;" and, amongst other things, he was required when he went to the Lavatory, standing at the Altar end, twice a week, to pray for the co-founders, with de profundis. Sir Randal also desired that his father and mother, Bernard and Agnes, his brother Alexander and his wife, Margaret, with all his brethren and sisters, and other good friends, together with the noble Prince Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, the Lady Anne, his wife, and "our Prince," and also the soul of Roger Haslingden, Doctor of Divinity, should be prayed for. Sir James also willed that his father and mother, Richard and Agnes, with his brothers and sisters, Geoffrey Sandiforth and Isabel his wife, especially, "w^h^ all those y^t^ holpt hī to y^e^ Schole in ge'rall be p'y'd fo^r^." A moiety of this Chapel, "with the ground and soil thereof," was sold on the 12th day of October 1665, by James Marland of Marland Gent. to Alexander Butterworth of Belfield Esq. who had inherited the other moiety as the heir at law of Sir Randal Butterworth. The Chapel passed, in the year 1728, by devise, to Richard Townley of Rochdale Gent. and was sold by his descendant, Richard Greaves Townley of Belfield Esq. on the 8th of August 1823, for £650, to James Dearden Esq. father of the present owner, whose good taste has prompted him to complete the Chapel in the style of architecture which prevailed at the period of its erection. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. p. 438.

At the east end of the North Aisle is St. Katherine's Chapel, now used as a Vestry, but by whom founded is unknown. It was in existence in the year 1516, as Robert Holte of Stubley Esq. awards that Henry Sale and Thomas Chadwick shall pay to William Rode "opon the auter of Saynt Katerin witin y^e^ pȳsshe Church of Rachdale, xiii^s^ iv^d^ of gud ynglysse money," in manner therein mentioned. Dated viii June viii^th^ of Henry VIII. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. iv. p. 14. *Pike House Evid.*

In the year 1815 the Church, owing to dilapidations by time and ill-treatment, was supposed to be in an insecure state, and was recommended to be taken down and rebuilt. Application was accordingly made to Parliament for that purpose, but the measure was "strongly opposed to the wishes of nearly the whole of the Landowners and Parishioners;" and a few wealthy individuals, who had introduced the Bill, were obliged to withdraw it. On a careful examination of the several parts of the structure

Towns. 4. [The] 4 Townsps are, Hundersfield, Spotland, Butterworth and Castleton.

9 Wardens; 4 for ye Church and 5 for ye Chappells, chosen by [the] Vicar and Parishioners jointly.

Given by Abp. Juxon,[2] for Curates in this parish, 42l p.[er] an.[num,] *Kennett of Improp.[riations,] p.* 256; but this must be a mistake, there being no more than 3l.6s.8d pd to Milnrow, and 7l p.[er] an.[num] to Saddleworth, by [the] Improp.[riator,] out of ye Tyths, and no other Land or Money [is] given by any Abp.

An.[no] 1725, a very good new House [was] built by Dr Dunster, Vicar.[3] [There is] no Hall or Grange in the Parish.

by Jeffrey Wyatt Esq. (who published his report addressed to the Bishop of Chester, July 24th 1816,) it was concluded that extensive repairs would preserve the original fabric for future generations. At this time, the Parishioners stated in the House of Commons, that "they were disposed to give every facility to any measure that would be advantageous to the Church; but they trusted that the venerable structure which they had been so long accustomed to contemplate with reverence might not be destroyed without some clear and urgent necessity." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xx.

The Tower is low and massive, built about the time of Henry VIII. and contains a fine peal of eight bells.

A new Font lined with lead and furnished with a drain, from a beautiful design of the fifteenth century, in the Church of St. Stephen, near St. Alban's, executed by Mr. White, the sculptor employed in the recent restoration of the Chapter House of York, was presented to the Church in the year 1846, by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth the Vicar. A cover remains to be placed over the Font.

[2] Dr. Ducarel has transcribed Kennett's erroneous account of Juxon's gift to the Curates of Rochdale Parish; and has also added that a pension was settled on the Parish by Archbishop Sancroft. He quotes Bishop Kennett's *Case of Impropriations*, p. 308. These augmentations were made to the Curates of Whalley, and not of Rochdale. Archbishop Juxon, on the renewal of his Rectorial Leases in the year 1661, settled £120 a year, upon the Vicar and Curates of Whalley; £70 a year, upon the Vicar and Curates of Blackburn; £42 a year, upon the Vicar and Curates of Rochdale; besides £107. 6s. 8d. a year, upon other poor Livings in his Grace's gift. It is not known by what means the pious intentions of the Primate were frustrated, but it is certain that his beneficence was not fully enjoyed by those for whom it was intended.

[3] Samuel Dunster D.D. is said to have been the son of a London Merchant, and built the Vicarage House on the plan of his father's house in the Savoy. He removed the old Vicarage House, which was covered with thatch, and altered the site. He was educated at Oxford; and was presented by Queen Anne on the 12th of July 1706,

[Haworth,[4] Buckley Hall,[5] Castleton Hall,[6] Oakenrod,[7] Foxholes,[8] Balderstone,[9] Hamer Hall,[10] Newbold,[11] Gooselane,[12] Chadwick Hall,[13] Healy Hall,[14] Wolstenholme Hall.[15]] Halls.

to the Rectory of Chinnor in Oxfordshire, by lapse. He was afterwards Chaplain to John, Duke of Marlborough, and Prebendary of Sarum. Dr. Whitaker erroneously mentions him as a Prebendary of Lincoln, and miscals him Thomas Dunster. — *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 446. In the year 1712, he published his prose Translation of Horace, to which is prefixed his portrait. He appears to have been a very handsome man. His presentation to the Vicarage of Rochdale is dated Lambeth, 23d of April 1722, and he is styled Samuel Dunstar S.T.P. He was popular at Rochdale, though he is said to have been a severe Magistrate. In the year 1736, he gave £200 in augmentation of the Living of Saddleworth; and, in the year 1752, presented one of the large bells to his Church, on which his name still remains. His wife, Mary Dunster, was buried at Rochdale, August 4th 1736; and, in the Register Book of that Church, it is recorded that he was buried July 22d 1754, having been Vicar of Rochdale thirty-two years and three months. "He died on Friday morning, July 19th, aged about seventy-four years." His son, Mr. Charles Dunster, survived him, but is not named in his Will, which is dated the 22d of October 1751, in which the Doctor desires that if he dies at London, he may be buried at Paddington, near his children; but, if in the country, in the Parish Church of Rochdale, near his wife and daughter; but privately, and with as little ceremony as possible. He gives to his Curate, Mr. Joseph Haigh, B.A. (afterwards Incumbent of Milnrow,) "all my MS. Sermons, my new black Gown, Beaver and Bands, and Neck Cloths, and my Virgil and Horace, with MS. Notes, in three volumes." He gives an annuity of £20 to his sister, Elizabeth Dunster; legacies to his niece, Elizabeth Cock, (£10;) and to Mrs. Clare, wife of Martin Clare of London Esq. (£20;) to his housekeeper, Mrs. Ann Murray, £5 a year for life, and some furniture; and his New South Sea Annuities, amounting to £1,200. 7s. 6d. in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert Barvis, and all his residue, to his daughter in law, Mary Dunster, whom he appointed his Executrix. Proved at Chester, August 23d 1754. His successor was soon found. On the 25th of July 1754, Dr. Forster obtained his nomination to the Living. On the 11th of November 1754, Dr. Dunster's Library was sold by Osborne and Shipton, in Gray's Inn. —Nichols' *Lit. Anec.* vol. viii. p. 463, which is the only notice of him in these volumes. Granger and Noble had not been able to discover any record of him, although a niche was provided for him in the Dunciad.—*Lanc. MSS. Vicarage Papers.*

[4] Haworth Hall was the seat of Osbert de Howard in the time of Henry II. when the King bestowed on him certain lands in the territory of Hundersfield for his good services, and made him Master of the Royal Buck Hounds. The family continued here as superior gentry until the death of the Rev. Radclyffe Haworth D.C.L. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1768. For a correct account of this family see James's *Iter Lancastrense*, p. 78, published by the Chetham Society; and for an imperfect account of all the later descents see the *Patrician*, No. vii. p. 256, Nov. 1846. The Hall was

Grammar School. Here is a School founded by Abp. Parker, who endowed it w^th^ 17^l^ p.[er] an.[num,] payable out of y^e^ Tyths of Rachdale.[16] Left since by D^r^ Chadwick 3^l^ p.[er]an.[num] for teaching 9 poor Boyes of this Par.[ish.]

entirely removed about the year 1810, and a large modern house erected on its site. Much of the old house was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Robert Howarth, whose monument and arms, a bend between two bucks' heads coped, in Rochdale Church, long since perished, were noticed by Dodsworth 3d April 1619, (vol. cxlv. p. 143.) The inscription was as follows: "Hic jacet Robertus Howorth de Howorth Gen. qui obiit 2° die Julij anno ætatis 80, 1611.

"Ossa premit quamvis hodie gravis iste lapillus
Spiritus empero vivit in arce poli."

[5] Buckley Hall, a low stone building of the time of Henry VIII. with additions made in 1698, and an ascent of several steps to the front door, has been entirely removed, and a cotton mill is erected on its site. The house was formerly surrounded by a moat, which was partly visible in 1830. Here dwelt a very ancient family of the same name as the hamlet, descended from Geoffrey de Bucley, slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265, and which became extinct in the male line on the death of William Buckley Esq. in 1740, whose great nephew, Thomas Foster, son of Thomas Foster of Beaumont Hall near Lancaster and of Elston near Preston, Esq. and his wife Ann, sole child of Thomas Buckley of Buckley Esq. eldest brother of William Buckley, assumed the name of Buckley in compliance with the will of his grand uncle, William Buckley, dated 9th May 1730. He married Elizabeth, sister of Edward Millar Mundy of Shipley Esq. M.P. for the county of Derby, and aunt of Georgiana Elizabeth, Duchess of Newcastle, and his son, Edward Buckley Esq. sold this and all his Rochdale estates in 1786 to Robert Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. for £14,200, and dying in 1816, left two daughters his co-heiresses.

[6] Castleton Hall and other lands in Castleton, Whalley, and elsewhere, were sold by Henry VIII. on the 28th March 33 Henry VIII. to Robert Holte of Stubley Esq. in consideration of £491. 5s. 5d. being parcel of the dissolved abbey lands. The house was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth by a younger branch of the Holts, and on the death of Charles Holt M.D. in 1627, his elder brother vacated Stubley and fixed his abode here, and not "about 1640," according to Dr. Whitaker. — See Sir Robert Heath's *Survey of the Manor*, 1627. The present Hall was not "built by Robert Holt Esq. soon after the Revolution of 1688," (Baines, vol. ii. p. 638,) as he died in 1675, an old man; nor was Castleton Hall at any time "the ancient mansion of the Marlands," (p. 638,) as all the wills and evidences of that family are dated at Marland. On the death of James Holte Esq. the last heir male of the family, in the year 1713, his estates were divided amongst his four daughters and coheiresses; and Mary, the youngest, who married at Rochdale, 21st July 1714, Samuel Chetham Esq. of Turton Tower, had one fourth of Castleton assigned to her as her portion, and the other shares were purchased of her sisters by Mr. Chetham. The estate passed in 1744 to Humphrey

By Mr Linney 2l p.[er] an.[num.] By Mr Hargreaves 1l p.[er] an.[num] for teaching poor boyes to write. By Mr Jam: Holte 100l, [the] Int.[erest] for teaching poor boyes, not exceeding six

Chetham Esq. as heir at law of his brother Samuel, who died intestate, and was devised in the year 1748, by the said Humphrey to their cousin, Edward Chetham of Smedley Esq. for life, on whose death in the year 1769 without male issue, it became vested under Humphrey Chetham's Will in Clement Winstanley of Braunstone House in the county of Leicester Esq. the son of Frances, one of the coheiresses of the said James Holte Esq. by whom it was sold, in the year 1773, to William Allen of Davyhulme Esq. and Roger Sedgwick of Manchester Esq. for £40,000. These purchasers afterwards conveyed it by sale to Thomas Smith of Rochdale, merchant, at whose death in 1806 without male issue, his estates were divided amongst his four daughters, and Castleton became the share of Ellen, afterwards the wife of John Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. M.P. in whose son it is now vested,—the statement in Baines, vol. ii. p. 639, being altogether incorrect.

In 1719 Samuel Chetham Esq. made considerable additions to the house, which is the largest and most commodious in the parish.

[7] Oakenrod, "an assart called Akinrode," is named in a deed of the time of Henry III. and here a family of the local name resided, of which was Hugh de le Okenrode, who attests in Butterworth on Monday next after the feast of St. Giles, 10th Edward I. 1283, and Thomas de le Okenrode, living 3d July 1313. The estate was bought by James, son and heir of Hugh Gartside of Gartside Gent. in 1555, on his vacating his ancient patrimonial estate of Gartside. This James Gartside, Roger his son, and James his grandson, were proctors to the abbot and convent of Whalley, and also farmers of portions of the tithes of Rochdale parsonage. The family continued here until the beginning of the last century, when Oakenrod became the property and residence of Edmund Butterworth of Windybank, merchant, whose descendant, Edmund Lodge of Leeds Esq. sold it, after 1787, to James Royds Esq. in whose son, Clement Royds of Falinge Esq. it is now vested. The house was modernised by the Butterworths.

[8] Foxholes became the residence of the Entwisles about the year 1590, and, with other estates in Rochdale, was anciently the inheritance of a family named Shipwelbotham, and afterwards descended to Henry Bradshaw of Bradshaw, whose daughter and coheiress married William Entwisle, younger son of Edmund Entwisle of Entwisle Esq. who died 8th July 1545. Edmund Entwisle, son and heir of William, lived at Levengreave near Whitworth, in 1535, and his son and heir, Richard, is styled "of Sydhall Gent." (now Townhead) in 1581, and "of Foxholes" in 1594, in which year he was Steward of the Manor of Rochdale. On the death of Robert Entwisle Esq. in 1787, the estate passed by will to John Markland Esq. (of the ancient and very respectable family of that name of the Meadows near Wigan) the grandson of Ellen, daughter of Bertie Entwisle Esq. Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who assumed the name and arms of Entwisle. In the year 1793, he rebuilt the house of

[in number,] to be named by [the] Vicar and 5 Churchward.[ens.] In all 28[l] p.[er] an.[num.]

[The] Master is nominat.[ed] by [the] Abp. of Canterbury.

his maternal ancestors; and was Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1798. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John Entwisle Esq. M.P. Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1824, and on his death in the year 1837, the Estate descended to his only son, the present High Sheriff of the County. There is an engraved view of the house in Baines's *History of Lancashire.*

[9] Balderstone Hall was in the possession of Adam de Balderstone in the 24th Edward I.; and Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Henry de Balderstone, conveyed the Estate in marriage, before the 20th of June in the 6th Henry V. 1418, to James, son of Geoffrey del Holt, brother of Hugh del Holt of Ashworth. Richard Holt appears to have been the last of his family who held this property. He was the son of John Holt Gent. and his wife, Joanna, daughter of Mr. John Allen of Redivales, and in the year 1651 was a minor, and John Allen Gent. his uncle and guardian, was living in the year 1676. The present house appears to have been built about a century.

[10] Hamer Hall was the residence of Bernard Hamer in the year 1471, and was held by Edmund, (son of Ellis, and grandson of Henry) Hamer Gent. whose Will is dated January 27th 1597. His descendant, Samuel Hamer Esq. an active Magistrate, married Mary, sister of Sir Henry Ibbetson of Denton Park Bart. and rebuilt the house. Dying in the year 1755, he was succeeded by his *second* son, James Hamer Esq. who died in the year 1784, and whose son, James Hamer, embarked in trade, and sold the Estate in the year 1808, to John Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. The house is of brick, and very commodious.

[11] Newbold belonged to John de Newbold, in the reign of Henry III. and he had it by grant from his uncle Geoffrey de Bucley. The family continued here until the year 1627, when the Hall was held by Richard son of Henry Scholefield of Fielden Gent. whose daughter and coheiress married in the year 1656, Thomas Croxton of Ravenscroft in Cheshire Esq. and conveyed it to her husband. His son, Thomas Croxton of London Esq. and his daughters, Cicely and Mary Croxton, sold it in the year 1693, to Thomas Hindley of Birchenley Gent. whose son, Thomas Hindley junr. Gent. settled it in the year 1711, on his wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Gregge of Chamber Hall Esq. She afterwards married John Starky of Heywood Esq.; and at her death in the year 1745, it passed to Samuel Stead of Rochdale, Merchant, in right of his wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Hindley senr. and his wife, Judith, daughter of Samuel Hamer Esq. and was devised by him to his kinsman, Thomas Dyson Holland Esq. whose son sold it in the year 1840, to Mr. Samuel Newbold of Bury.

A younger branch of the Newbolds continued to reside here from the beginning of the sixteenth until the end of the last century.

[12] Gooselane was, in the year 1504, a "Grange" belonging to Whalley Abbey, and, after the Dissolution, was purchased by the Holts of Stubley. In the year 1626, the

Left by Mrs. Holte [and Mrs. Grantham] of Castleton 100l, [the] Int.[erest] for [the] Clothing and Teaching of 5 Poor Charities.

Estate consisted of 43a. 3r. 20p. and was valued at £22 per annum. The house was the residence in the year 1719, of Mr. John Walmsley, ancestor of John Walmsley of Castlemere Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1819, and was lately the inheritance of their descendant, George Walmsley Esq.

[13] Chadwick Hall had lately in its south front one projecting wing and three gables, with a large hall window; the north front had two gables only, with a projecting barn, long and low, towards the east, and built, as appears by this inscription, "O. C. 1620," on the north front, by Oliver Chadwick, the seventh in descent from Nicholas de Chadwyk born about the time of Edward III. and dead in the year 1445. — *Healey Evidences.* This family became extinct in the year 1722, on the death of Mrs. Sarah Chadwick, spinster, daughter of Jonathan Chadwick Esq. M.D. and his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Chetham of Nuthurst Esq. who devised this ancient Estate to her mother's relation, the Rev. Roger Kay M.A. who settled it in the year 1726, as part of his Endowment of the Grammar School of Bury in this county, where it now rests. A view of Chadwick Hall is given in Corry's *History of Lancashire*, vol. i. The Estate was always small, being little more than twenty-six Lancashire acres.

[14] Healey Hall, the capital mansion of a family of the name of Heley, from an early period until about the reign of Edward III., holding their lands as Abbey lands under the Abbot of Stanlaw soon after the year 1172, (*History of Whalley*, p. 441,) and afterwards under the Abbey of Whalley after the year 1296, and from whom descended Avicia, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Heley, who married Adam, son of Nicholas de Okeden, and who in the year 1388, 12th Richard II. released to her son, Alexander de Okeden, all her lands in Spotland. His descendant, Alice, daughter and coheiress of Adam de Okeden, married in the year 1483 John, son and heir of Jordan Chadwick, second son of John Chadwick of Chadwick, and his descendant, in the twelfth generation, was Charles Chadwick Esq. L.L.B. F.S.A. who dying July 29th 1829, settled (by Will dated July 16th 1829,) all his Manors and Estates in the counties of Lancaster, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, upon his only son, Hugo Malveysin Chadwick of Malveysin Ridware in the county of Stafford Esq. the present representative of this ancient family, and whose only son and heir apparent is John de Heley Chadwick, now a minor. The timber house of Healey was succeeded in the year 1618 by the Hall house of stone, with a centre and two wings, built by Robert Chadwick Gent.; and this house was followed in the year 1774, by a handsome house built by Colonel John Chadwick, grandfather of the present owner. An engraving of the old Hall is given by Corry.

[15] Wolstenholme Hall is situated in the hamlet of Wolstenholme in Spotland; and here dwelt in the time of Henry II. Martin de Wolstoneshulm, and Robert, his brother, and afterwards John de Wolstonholme, who attests a grant of land of Andrew de Spotland, s.d. and appears again on the morrow of the Trinity in the 2nd Edward I. (1273,) again in the 20th Edward I. (1291,) on the Feast of Ascension in the

Girls. Charles Holland,[17] in 1628, £10. Mr. Gartside and his Mother, £200 and certain houses.

year 1299, and on the Feast of St. Thomas in the year 1303. In a deposition taken at Chester on February 4th 1548, Thomas Wolstenholme of the Parish of Rochdale, aged sixty, says, that "John Parslowe (Paslew) w^{ch} was lately Abbat of Whalley, was his Uncle, and y^{t} hee hath sene y^{e} Rentall of y^{e} Ester Roole of Rachdall." In the year 1549, in the same suit, John Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme Gent. deposed that, "Hugh Wolstenholme, and Thomas, his son, had a lease of the Tethe Corne of Rachdale from John Parslew, late Abbat of Whalley, and the Convent of the same, and this he certenlye knoweth by reason he was a laborer and sutor to the sayd Abbat and Convent for the same, and that they declared to this deponent y^{t} it was past their hands, and granted to the said Hugh and Thomas." In the year 1554 John Wolstenholme Gent. held his capital message called Wolstenholme Hall, of Sir Henry Savile Knt. in free soccage, paying 2s. a year. His descendants, Francis Wolstenholme Gent. and John, his son and heir apparent, sold their patrimonial Estate, in the year 1623, to William Bamford of Bamford Gent. for £220; and Esther, sole child of John Wolstenholme, the co-vendor, by his wife, Jane, daughter of —— Tetlow of Oldham Gent. conveyed the remnant of the property in marriage, to Arthur, son and heir of Francis Kay of Redlum Gent. and died on the 18th of August 1668, leaving issue. The house appears to have been rebuilt about the time of Charles I. and is occupied by a farmer. — *Lanc. MSS.*

[16] On the 12th of June in the 1st Edward VI. the Executors of Henry VIII. in execution of the King's Will, and "for discharge of his Grace's conscience," perfected an agreement of exchange entered into by the King and Archbishop Cranmer, and conveyed to the latter, and his successors, not "as a matter of Royal Bounty," but for an equivalent, amongst other hereditaments, the Rectories and Advowsons of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, and the Chapels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, and other Chapels, to the Monastery of Whalley, then lately belonging, and leased by the King on the 20th of May 1538, to Henry Parker, one of the Pages of his Majesty's Chamber, for twenty-one years. On the 20th of December 1547, Archbishop Cranmer, at the King's special desire, demised the reversion of this lease to Thomas Strete Gent. Groom of his Majesty's Chamber, for twenty-one years, the Archbishop allowing Strete £12 a year for the pension of the Vicar of Rochdale, and £10 for the stipend of the Curates of Saddleworth and Butterworth, annexed to the said Church of Rochdale, "in such manner as had theretofore been allowed for the same;" the lessee, at his own cost, to cause the Cures of the Church and two Chapels to be duly served, and to maintain the Chancels of the Church and Chapels. On the 27th of May in the 4th Edward VI. the Archbishop leased the reversion of the Tithes of Rochdale to Sir John Byron of Newstead Knt. (the Patronage of the Vicarage of Rochdale excepted,) for twenty-one years, subject to the charges aforesaid. On the 1st of January in the 7th Elizabeth, Archbishop Parker charged the Tithes with £17 a year, in perpetuity, for the Master and Usher of the Grammar School of

LITTLEBOROUGH.[1] The Abbot and Conv.[ent] of Whalley, by In- Fam. ..... 182 ..... 200 Diss. Fam. 4 [Pr.]

Rochdale, of his foundation. On the 11th of December 1590, Archbishop Whitgift renewed the lease to Sir John Byron, son of the late lessee, subject to £15 a year to the Master of the Grammar School of Rochdale, and £2 a year to the Usher; and, in consideration of being discharged of the Cures of the Parish Church of Rochdale, and the Chapels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, he consented that the Rectory should be charged with £8 a year to the Vicar, in addition to £6. 13s. 4d. then paid, with £5 a year in addition to £2 then paid to the Curate of Saddleworth, and with £2 a year in addition to £1. 6s. 8d. then paid to the Curate of Butterworth; and he permitted the Vicar, and his successors, to have the herbage of the Church-yard of Rochdale, and the two Curates, and their successors, to have the herbage of their Chapel-yards. There is a covenant that when the stipend of the Schoolmaster and Usher shall be charged on the Rectory of Blackburn, the lessee of Rochdale shall pay annually to the Vicar and his successors £10, to the Curate of Saddleworth £4, and to the Curate of Butterworth £3 per annum. On the renewal of a lease, in the year 1642, Archbishop Laud stipulated with Lady Byron that all Church duties arising from marriages, christenings, and burials, should be received by the Vicar of Rochdale, for the time being, for his further increase of maintenance, the Vicarage not realizing more than £120 per annum. The Byrons relinquished their interest in the Rectorial Tithes in the year 1765, and in the year 1814, they were sold to the Freeholders, under the 47th George III.; and the produce was not invested for the benefit of the Vicarage of Rochdale, as stated by Baines, (vol. ii. p. 625,) but expended, amongst other useful purposes, in rebuilding Addington House, a seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The purchaser of "Lot 27" became entitled, according to the conditions of sale, to all the privileges attached to the Chancel of Rochdale Church, and this lot being conveyed to Thomas Ferrand Esq. he became the Lay Impropriator. At his death he was succeeded in this office by his nephew, James Dearden Esq. the present Manerial Lord. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 206; and vol. xiv. p. 454.

In the years 1846–7, a large and handsome Grammar School, on a new site, was erected; and the various steps taken by Archbishop Parker, in the foundation of his School between the years 1561 and 1578, are recorded in the "Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School," published by the Editor in the year 1845.

[17] Charles Holland of Ratchdale, yeoman, by Will dated the 9th of March 1628, says, "I give to the Poor of the town of Rachdale, £10; which shall be put forth to use by my Executor until it doth amounte to such a sum of money as will extend to buy and purchas Land of the annual rent of xx^{s}, and then to be bestowed by my Executor to purchase the same, and the rent of the said land shall remaine towards the maintenance of the Poor of the said town of Rachdale for evermore." He appointed Edward Atkinson of Burnedge his Executor, who proved the Will at Chester, on the 2d of October 1629. The charity is lost.

dent.[ure dated] an.[no] 1477, (now in y^e^ hands of a Gent.[leman][2] of this Chappelry,) Granted to [the] Inhab.[itants] of Butterworth and Hundersfield, in [the] Par.[ish] of Rachdale, leave to have certain Masses said in a Chap.[el] newly built in y^e^ town of Hun-

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity, (and not to St. James, Ecton's *Thes.*) Value in 1834, £190. Registers begin in 1758.

Littleborough is situated in the Township of Hundersfield. In the 13th Henry VI. John Holt is found by his jurors to have held his lands in Honorsfeld, Spotland, and Butterworth, of John, Duke of Lancaster, by Knight's service, but there is no mention of any subinfeudatory Manor. In the time of Henry VIII. Robert Holt of Stubley Esq. is stated to hold the Manor of Hundersfeld of the King, in capite; and in the post mortem inquisition of Robert Holt Esq. in the 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, he is said to hold the Manors of Hundersfeld, Spotland, and Castleton, of the King and Queen, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in capite, by military service. Robert Holt Esq. in the 3d Elizabeth, is found by the jurors to have held the Manors of Hundersfield, Spotland, and Castleton, by the same tenure, and the fortieth part of a Knight's fee. In the 35th Elizabeth, Charles Holte Esq. is also found to have held the same Manors by the same tenure. In the 20th Jac. there is no account of the Manors in the inquisition of John Holte Esq. who had succeeded to his father's Estates; and in the time of Charles II. it was found that these subordinate Manors exercised no rights whatever, but were dependent on the Manor of Rochdale.

[2] The License has been carefully preserved by the family of the gentleman referred to in the text, but the date there assigned to it is wrong. It is dated in "the Chapter House of Whalley, on the Feast of St. Chad the Bishop, anno domini 1471," five years earlier than the date assigned to it by Dr. Whitaker, who had not seen the original document, and six years earlier than by the writer in the text, who had seen it. The Abbot and Convent grant to the Inhabitants of the vills of Boterworth and Honorsfeld within the Parish of Rachdale, that they shall have in their Chapel within Honorsfeld, "honorificè constructa et novitia edificata" private masses celebrated by a proper Chaplain to be licensed by the Bishop, so that no injury is done thereby to the Mother Church. The Chaplain is to pay two tenths of the oblations and all other dues to the Mother Church. The Abbot and Convent, and also the Vicar of Rochdale, are perpetually exonerated from the burden of exhibition, institution, or finding (inventionem) of such Chaplain, or any other burden. And if it should happen that the inhabitants, the Chapel being without a Minister, should withhold, conceal, or diminish any tithes, oblations, or obventions due to the said Parish Church of Rochdale, the license is to cease, and the Chapel to fall under an interdict and suspension, and so to continue until otherwise decreed by the Abbot. The common seal of the Abbey was affixed by the Abbot and Convent.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. iv. *Pike House Evid.*

The next notice which I find of this Chapel is in the Will of Geoffrey Buckley, Rector of St. Alban's, in Wood Street, London, dated the 28th of June 1477, who

dersfield, by any fit Curate having [the] Bp's leave, soe y^{t} saying these masses doe not tend to hurt y^{e} Mother Ch:[urch] in any wise.

In [the] reign of Edw. 6 this Chap.[el] was sold by one of the

gives "unum vestamentum Capelle de Litelburgh, et Capelle de Sadelworth duos pannos, et Ecclie de Rachedale xl^{s}." Proved on the 23d July 1477. D^{o}.

William Newall of the Lower Town House Gent. mentions in his Will dated the 17th of September 1550, Sir Robert Turnogh, Priest, being a witness, that he "oghs" (owes) "to the Refs" (Reeves) "of y^{e} lytlebrogh Chapel viii^{s}." And Laurence Newall of the same place, Gent. by Will dated the 2d of April 1557, gives his body to be buried in the Church of Rachdale, and "bequeths to y^{e} byeing of a Chalis or vestment to y^{e} lytlebrogh Chapel iii^{s} iv^{d};" and he mentions that he owes to the Chapel viii^{s}, and "in wages, xii^{d}."

On the Dissolution of Chantries in the year 1547, this Chapel was apparently exempted from the common doom; but only a short respite awaited it. By Indenture dated April 8th 1553, the year in which King Edward died, Edmund Trafford Esq. and Francis Bold Gent. his Majesty's Commissioners, seized and took into their possession, for the King's use, the Chapel of Littlebrough, and one bell there, and delivered the same to Edward Parker Gent. (see p. 130, Note 16,) who sold them for the King's use, for 40s. to Robert Holt of Stubley the younger, Gent. Thomas Hill, Edmund Kershaw, Richard Lightollers, Thomas Shore, Laurence Newall, and all the inhabitants belonging thereto, to the intent that Divine Service might be there administered for the ease of the country, being far distant from the Parish Church.

In the year 1556, Mr. Holt of Stubley, Mr. Belfeld, and others, appropriated the Forms and "appoynted that they shall remayn ever to the howses and grownd here written, paying the Duty and Wages to the sayd Chappel. And ever as the old men and women die, the younger to enjoy the sayd places and forms." This latter decision appears to have been distasteful to some of the "boys and youth of the said Chappellry w^{ch} were Schollers;" and in the year 1628, Mr. James Halliwell, junr. of Pyke House, was cited to appear before the Worshipful Thomas Stafford L.L.B. at Chester, at the suit of Robert Holt of Stubley Esq. and Thomas Shore Gent. for setting up a bench or stall, six or seven years before, in the South Chancell, "for youth and eldest sons" who, before the said erection, did kneel and stand in time of Divine Service in the allies at the ends of the forms or stalls. This encroachment was alleged to be to the disturbance of the Plaintiffs and other owners of the said Chancel, whose ancestors, for fifty years past, and upwards, had enjoyed the same. It was proved in evidence, that about ten or eleven years before, when a motion had been made to set up a bench in the South Chancel, for some of the eldest sons of the said inhabitants, Mr. John Halliwell, grandfather of the said James, withstood the same, unless his son should be allowed a seat there, and consequently the proceedings were stayed. It was also deposed that the ancestors of the said Halliwell had a stall in the Chancel, and that Mr. James Halliwell, father of the said Defendant, "doth pay

K[ing]'s Commiss^{rs} into whose hands it came for 40^{s} to y^{e} Inhab. [itants] of y^{e} Chappelry and y^{r} heirs for ever, to solemnize Div. [ine] Service therein. Not long after w^{ch} ('tis believed in [the] beg.[inning] of Q.[ueen] Mary's R.[eign]) some of y^{e} chief Inhab. [itants] were empowered to make seats and appoint y^{e} Inhab.[it-ants] their places in y^{m}, upon y^{r} agreeing to pay 10^{l} p.[er] an. [num] to y^{e} maint.[enance] of y^{e} Min:[ister] in proportion to y^{r} Seats and Estates, w^{ch} has continued ever since. Certif.[ied] an. [no] 1717.

in all Leas and Cesments towards the Curate's Wages, and Reparacons, and other necessaries, as much as any of the said Plaintiffs, and more than some of them." Bishop Bridgeman ordered the bench in dispute to be removed, and "the floor in the aisle of the South Chappell, on part whereof the said bench is sett upp, to be flagged, uppon y^{e} gen^{ll} charge of the Inhabitants of the said Chappellry as a voyd place, and a Lay presently to be laid for that purpose." Mr. Halliwell removed his suit into the Court of York, apparently with no better success, as Dr. William Easdale, Vicar General of Samuel, Lord Archbishop of York, pronounced for the Defendants, on the 10th of March 1629–30.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. iv. *Pike House Evid.*

In the Parliamentary Inquisition in the year 1650, it is stated that Mr. Thomas Bradshaw had his maintenance out of the Tithes of the Chapelry, which latter ought to be made an independent Parish. In another Inquisition, taken at Rochdale, on the 18th of January 1658, there is a very full and distinct account of the Ecclesiastical state of the Parish. The boundaries of this Chapelry are accurately defined; and it is recommended that they should constitute the limits of a new Parish; and that the Tithes within the Chapelry, amounting to £64. 18s. ought to be allotted to the said new Parish, which would comprise two hundred and seventy-two families. It is also stated that the inhabitants had voluntarily contributed to the support of their Minister; but that they were at that time without any Service, having no settled Minister owing to the want of an Endowment. The Chapel was well built and in good repair, sufficiently large for the population, and adjoining to it was a large Chapel-yard wherein the inhabitants were accustomed to bury their dead.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 19.

"The Chapel Wage" paid in proportion to the "Estates and Seats" of the inhabitants, appears to have originated in the Act of the 23d Henry VI. c. 9, "for regulating the Wages of Chaplains." Mr. Hunter says "the free gifts were sometimes changed into assessments on the persons who attended (the Chapels,) which the Rustics of Lancashire, in their homely phrase, were wont to call Chapel Wages."—*Life of Oliver Heywood*, p. 423. There was at least antiquity for the phrase; nor was it confined merely to the Lancashire Rustics. "The Chapel wage" is still paid at Littleborough.

In the year 1747, a subscription was made to meet a grant from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of this Curacy; and, from a list of about

Certif.[ied] 10l p.[er] an.[num, which is] paid by ye Inhab.[itants] in proportion to yr Estates and Seats, there being 93 Fam.[ilies] wch contribute towards that sum.

three hundred names, the following are selected as the principal benefactors, and are printed here to prove to their descendants that such good works and alms-deeds are not forgotten even in this world:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Shore	50	0	0
John Halliwell Esq. Pike House	30	0	0
Humphrey Chetham Esq. Castleton Hall	10	0	0
Mrs. Chetham, widow	5	0	0
James Chetham Esq. Smedley	1	1	0
Sir Ralph Asheton Bart. Middleton	1	1	0
Mr. Laurence Newall, Town House	5	5	0
Mrs. Jane Newall, widow	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Samuel Dunster, Vicar of Rochdale	5	5	0
Mr. John Stott, Bent House	5	5	0
Mr. Jas. Clegg, of Deanhead	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Shore, of Shore	4	4	0
Mr. Chas. Stott, Bent House	4	4	0
Mrs. Butterworth, Oakenrod	3	3	0
Robert Entwisle Esq. Foxholes	2	2	0
Mrs. Dolly Entwisle, spinster	0	10	6
Mr. Samuel Stead, Rochdale	2	2	0
Mrs. Stock, Rochdale	1	1	0
Mrs. Hardman, widow, Rochdale and Allerton	0	10	6
Mrs. Leech, Spotland Bridge	3	3	0
Mr. John Dawson	0	10	6
Robert Mills, Littlebro'	4	4	0
Mary Bamford, Higher Shore	2	2	0
Thomas Roydes	1	1	0
Mr. Simon Dearden, Rochdale, Attorney	0	10	6
Mr. Isaac Smith, Starring	3	3	0
Richd. Townley Esq. Belfield	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Gibson	2	2	0
Robert Butterworth	3	3	0
Mr. Thos. Ferrand, Rochdale	0	10	6
Mr. Thos. Whitaker, Holme	0	10	6
Mr. Nuttall, Bury	0	10	6
Mr. James Starky	1	1	0
Mr. Marm. Vavasour	0	10	6
Mr. Andrew Holden	0	5	0
Mr. Jonathan Fildes	0	5	0
Mr. John Fildes, junr.	0	2	6
Mr. Chas. Smith, Smallshaw	1	1	0
Mr. Roger Sedgwick	4	4	0
James Dawson, senr.	0	5	0
James Dawson, junr.	0	10	6
Mr. Nicholas Shuttleworth	0	5	0
Mr. Charles Hamer	2	2	0
James Travis	1	10	0
Sarah Roydes, spinster	1	0	0
John Buckley	0	10	0
Robert Butterworth, Hey	3	3	0
Mr. William Byrom, Roads	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Lord, Rochdale	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Nutter, Rochdale	0	2	6
John Smith, Sparth	0	5	0
Mrs. Birch	0	5	0

An Estate called "Bardsley's Tenement," near Shaw in Crompton, was purchased, on the 5th of July 1749, for £600, of "the Messrs. Clegg, and their Trustees," the annual rent then being £24. In the year 1844, the same farm was let for £113 per annum. The Surplice dues formerly paid to the Vicars of Rochdale have been abolished, here and throughout the Parish, by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the present Vicar.

The circumf.[erence] of this Chap.[elry] is about 7 m.[iles.]

[The chapel is] 4½ m.[iles] from Rachdale, and 2½ m.[iles] from Milnrow, the next Chap.[el.]

The Curate Baptizes here, but transmits y^e^ names of y^e^ Persons Baptized to y^e^ Par.[ish] Reg.[ister,] and payes all Surp.[lice] dues to y^e^ Vicar.

Part of [the] Townsp of Middle Hundersfield and part of Butterworth are w^th^in this Chappelry.

One Warden.

Halls. Stubley Hall,[3] Cleggswood,[4] Town House,[5] Pyke House.[6]

[3] Stubley was held by Nicholas de Stubley in the year 1322, who was succeeded by John de Stubley living in the year 1332, 6 Edw. III. In the same reign occurs John del Holt, whose descendant, Christopher Holt, was of Stubley, in the year 1481. The house was rebuilt, of stone, by Robert Holte Esq. in the reign of Henry VIII. and abandoned by Robert Holte Esq. before the year 1626, for Castleton. On the death of James Holte Esq. in the year 1713, the family expired in the male line, and the Estates passed amongst his four daughters and coheiresses. Stubley contained a domestic Chapel. The windows were well filled with painted glass, and the carved oak was rich and beautiful.

[4] Cleggswood was the residence of Thomas Belfeld Gent. in the 26th Henry VIII. whose son, Thomas Belfeld Gent. died in the year 1585, leaving a son, John, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. and his wife, Joanna, daughter of Mr. Robert Langley. Dying in the year 1602, he was succeeded by his son, Abraham Belfeld Gent. who married on the 29th of September, 1600, Deborah, daughter of Robert Radcliffe Gent. and his wife, Katherine, sister of the Rev. Edward Assheton M.A. Rector of Middleton. On his death in the year 1614, his son and heir, John Belfield, was a minor, and in ward to John Holte of Stubley Esq. who sent him to Emanuel College, Cambridge. This son married on the 4th of November 1616, Elizabeth, daughter of William Barcroft of Barcroft Esq. and by his Will dated the 15th of January 1631, proved at Chester on the 10th of May 1632, he appointed his widow (who married in December 1636, John, son and heir of James Halliwell of Pike House Gent.) the guardian of his son, Thomas, who, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Parker of Extwisle Esq. left a daughter, the heiress of her only brother, John. She married before the year 1652, Richard Ingham Gent. by whom she had several children; one of whom, Jane Ingham, eventually heiress general of the family, married at Littleborough, in the year 1667, John Dearden Gent. of Handle Hall; and, in her widowhood, she married Jordan, third son of John Chadwick of Healey Hall Esq. By her first husband she left a son, the direct ancestor of James Dearden of Rochdale, Barrister at Law.

[5] Town House was the seat of Michael, son of William de la Ton, as early as the 7th Henry III. and had passed to John de Kyrkshagh before the year 1281, 9th

Here is a School, built on a piece of ground 33 yards long. The School is 14 yards long and 6 or 7 broad, w^th^ 2 Chambers over it for y^e^ Master, who has 5^l^ p.[er] an[num] given by Mr. Theoph. Halliwell[7] out of his lands at Sowrby, Yorks.[hire,] paid by 5 Trustees. V.[ide] *Copy of y^e^ Will. Pap. Reg.* Pyke House School.

[The] Master [is] nom.[inated] by y^e^ Heirs of Halliwell (of Pyke House). 10 Children [are] taught gratis, elected by 3 Feoffees.

Edward I. whose son, Matthew de Kyrkshagh, living in that year, granted lands in Honorsfeld called Longleyheye, to his son, Adam, in the year 1339, 13th Edward III. He married Margery, daughter of William de Lihtolres, by whom he had three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Adam.

Henry de Kyrkshagh, son of Matthew, had a release from Margery, his mother, in the year 1340, and had a son, Geoffrey, living in the year 1370, 44th Edward III. and settled his lands in Honorsfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, on John Fytheler, Vicar of Rachdale, his Trustee, in the year 1390, 14th Richard II. He was succeeded by his son, John de Kyrkeshagh of Townhouses, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas le Hayward, and was living in the years 1390 and 1424. Their son and heir, Christopher Kyrkshaw of Townhouses, and his wife, Margaret, were of the Order of Trinitarians belonging to the fraternity of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr, at Rome; and had an Indulgence granted to them for Absolution of all their Sins, by Peter de Monte, Nuncio of Pope Eugenius IV. dated at Manchester, in the 18th Henry VI. 1439. And also another Indulgence by Pope Pius II. dated at London, in the 31st Henry VI. 1452. He died about the year 1478, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, Isabella and Eleanora. The latter married Jordan Chadwick, ancestor of Hugo M. Chadwick of Heley and Malveysin Ridware Esq.; and the former married William, son and heir of Laurence Newall Gent. on the 6th of July in the 31st Henry VI. and conveyed to him the ancient mansion of Town House, which descended to his lineal male representative, Laurence Newall Esq. who died there May 5th 1828, leaving by his second wife, Martha, daughter of William Blackett Haigh Gent. (only son of the Rev. Joseph Haigh B.A.) and his wife, Mary, sister of Robert Beswicke of Pike House Esq. two daughters and coheiresses, now living, as appears by registered descent. — *Norfolk*, viii. Coll. Arm. *Gent's. Mag.* June 1844.

Town House was rebuilt in the year 1604, and again in the year 1798, and is a large and handsome house.

[6] Dr. Whitaker observes (*History of Whalley*, p. 545, Addenda,) "To the old families in this Parish (Rochdale) which have not been adverted to, and are now extinct, some remembrance is due. These were — the Halliwells of Pike House." Pike House was purchased, with other considerable Estates, on the 24th of October in the 4th Elizabeth, (1561,) from Edward, Earl of Derby K.G. by John Halliwell of

Mr. Rich: Halliwell[8] (Brother to Theoph.) gave 6l p.[er] an.[num being a] Rent charge on Lands in Walsden for ye Master to teach poor Children in ye neighbourhood to read and write, to be appointed by his Trustees; and he gave [the] Nom.[ination] of [the] Master to John Halliwell Esq. his nephew, and his heirs for ever.

V.[ide] Nom.[ination] by Mr. Halliwell an.[no] 1705. *Pap. Reg.*

Ealees Gent. descended, according to a very perfect collection of evidences still remaining, from John, son of Nicholas del Helwal, to whom William, son of John de Stainland, gave lands in Middle Thornlee in Stainland, in the Parish of Halifax, on the Sabbath next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the 17th Edward III. (1343,) and whose son, Richard del Helliwell, senior, and Matilda, his wife, had other lands from William de Presteley, and Annabella, his wife, in Stainland, by Deed dated Sunday next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 5th Richard II. (1387.) Pike House was rebuilt in the year 1609, by the grandson of the purchaser; and the entrance hall, forty feet by thirty-eight, the wide oak staircase with double twisted rails, and (until recently) the mantel-tree and open fire place, are good specimens of the style then prevalent. The house was modernized in the year 1703. On the death of John Halliwell Esq. in the year 1771, the Estate became vested in Robert Beswicke Esq. in right of his grandmother, Mary Halliwell, (sister of the last owner,) who had married, on the 6th of July 1720, Robert Beswicke of Manchester Esq. grandson and heir of the Rev. Charles Beswicke M.A. Rector of Radcliffe. The direct male line failed in the year 1842, on the death of John Halliwell Beswicke Esq. only son of Major John Beswicke, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, who died on the 28th of November 1831. The Estate is now vested in Trustees. — *Lanc. MSS. Pike House Evid.*

[7] Theophilus, eighth and youngest son of James Halliwell of Pike House Esq. was baptised at Rochdale on the 22d of September 1633, educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, on the 4th of November 1654. He married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Alexander Kershaw of Higher Town House Gent. on the 9th of November 1675. His Will is dated the 6th of September 1688, and he was buried "in the Middle Alleye of Rachdale Church, near the Pulpit steps, where his aneestors were accustomed to bury," April 3d 1689. He devised to Trustees, an Estate called Crowelshaws, in Sowerby, near Halifax, and a fee farm rent of 20s. "to the pleasure of Almighty God," and for the use of a Schoolmaster at Littleborough. His relict married (31st of August 1690,) Michael Buckley Esq. M.D. son of Thomas Buckley of Buckley Esq.; and being a second time a widow, she married Samuel Birch of Underwood near Rochdale Gent.; but died without having had issue.

[8] Richard Halliwell was the third son of James Halliwell of Pike House, and

WILNROW.[1] Certif.[ied] 13l·13s·06d, viz. 3l·6s·8d paid by [the] Improp.[riator;] 8l·18s·6d out of ye Seats; and 1l·8s·4d from a Loft or Gallery. Augm. Fam. ..... 233 Diss. ..... 5 P. 4. Q. 1.

No Surp.[lice] fees; and [the] contrib.[utions] are small.

Upon agreemt and Joint consent of ye Inhab.[itants] of ye sev.[eral] Chappelryes in this Par.[ish,] there was an old Wage [so it

baptised at Rochdale, on the 23d of July 1617. He was a Captain, probably for the Parliament, during the Civil Wars. He endowed this School, by Will dated the 13th of December 1699; and desired burial "amongst his ancestors in Rochdale Church." He was there interred June 18th 1700, aged eighty-three, having died unmarried. He gave, by Will, £6 a year, charged on lands in Walsden, for the use of the Master of the School lately built by him at Littleborough.

[1] Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £137. Registers begin in 1718.

Milnrow is the principal hamlet in the Township of Butterworth, and although the latter was sometimes styled a Manor, no rights appear to have been exercised. Geoffrey, son of Thomas de Boterworth, granted about the year 1270, to Sir John de Buron, and Dame Johan, his wife, and their heirs, all the lands which he had by inheritance from Thomas his father, and Henry de Boterworth, his grandfather, and all the lands which he held of the said Sir John pertaining to the Lordship, in homages, services, rents, escheats, wards, reliefs, inclosures, and commons, without any reservation except the payment of a race of ginger to him, and his heirs, yearly, at the Feast of St. Martin, for all secular services and demands. This race of ginger was made payable by Robert Butterworth of Halgh, on the 8th of March in the 6th Jac. to whom Sir John Byron sold lands subject to this charge; but the right heir was not then known. The lands on the freehold side of the Township claimed exemption from chief rents in the year 1626, by virtue of this Deed, although the Byrons then claimed the Manor in right of Joan, daughter of Sir Baldwin de Tyas, and the relict of Sir Robert de Holland, Secretary to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who married Sir John de Byron before the 20th Edward I. On the 28th of June 1308, Edward II. granted to Sir Richard, grandson of Sir John de Byron and the Lady Joan, Free Warren in all his lands of Butterworth, Clayton, and Royton: and these are styled Manors in the post mortem inquisition of Richard Byron, Chevalier, in the 21st Richard II. A.D. 1397; and in the 14th Henry VII. 1498, Nicholas Byron Esq. claimed free service of the Manor Court of Rochdale, and the office of Bailiff of the King's said Manor of Rochdale, and produced a Charter of John, Earl of Lincoln, conferring these privileges on an ancestor of him, the said Nicholas. The greater part of the property of the Byrons, in this Township, was sold in the year 1608 by Sir John Byron, father of the first Baron Byron; and the

is termed] laid upon y^e^ sev.[eral] Seats and Estates, (as now at Littleborough,) viz. Todmorden, 20^l^ per annum; Whitworth, 20^l^; this Chap.[el] 9^l^, as Certif.[ied] by four of y^e^ Curates, [viz. Mr. Welsh of Todmorden, Mr. Hanson of Whitworth, Mr. Asheton of Milnrow, and Mr. Thornley of Littleborough,] an.[no] 1717, w^ch^ they undertook to prove by shewing y^t^ w^n^ever the Min.'^s^ Wages were to be Augmented or y^e^ Chap.[el] to be repaired, the Rule to goe by in y^e^ Assessment was the Old Wage, not y^e^ King's Tax, nor [the] Poor-Lay.

Butterworths, descended from Richard, son of Roger, and grandson of Richard de Butterworth, younger brother of Henry de Butterworth, living about the time of King John, again became the chief territorial owners. Such they continued until the death of Alexander Butterworth of Belfield Esq. in the year 1728.

There was a tradition, about the year 1720, that a wooden Chapel stood in the field near Butterworth Hall, still called "the Chapel Yard," and adjoining the "Chapel Meadow," (both so called in the year 1598, when a small payment was demanded for them called "St. John of Jerusalem rent,") before the ancient Chapel of Milnrow was built. On the 20th of March in the 12th Henry VII. (1496,) Edward Butterworth of Butterworth senr. Gent. conveyed to Robert Butterworth, his son, Edward, son of Ewan Butterworth, and John Clegge, Chaplain, to the uses of his Will, a plot of land called the "Goseholme," being parcel of the Belgrene, lying in the hamlet of Butterworth, the witnesses being Raphe Belfield, Gilbert Bukley, Bernard Belfield, Thomas Hill, and Henry Mylne. This was the site of Milnrow Chapel; and shortly after the date of the conveyance, the Chapel was built. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xv.

In an account of the Tenths and Subsidies paid by the Religious Houses and Livings in the Diocese of Chester, in the year 1535, under Rochdale, occurs "Dn̄us Henricus Ferror, conduct' per Robert' Butterworth Gen. de Belfeld p' Milnro;" from which it might seem that the Minister had been engaged to officiate by Mr. Butterworth of Belfield. "Sir Henry Ferror, Preste," is also a legatee in the Will of Arthur Scolfeld of Scolfeld Gent. dated the 23d of August 1557.

In the year 1547 the Chantries were dissolved; and although Milnrow does not occur in any catalogue known to be in existence, according to the result of an extensive examination by the late John Caley Esq. F.S.A. yet in the year 1565, Edmund Assheton of Chadderton Esq. and Laurence Buckley of Whitfield Hall in Crompton Gent. the Queen's lessees for a term of years, prosecuted in the Duchy Court, Sir John Byron, and others, claiming by purchase on the Dissolution of Chantries, for holding lands and hereditaments, "and a Chapel called Millrowe Chapel, late belonging to the Dissolved Chantry of Butterworth." And at the same time and place, Sir John Byron instituted proceedings against Cuthbert Scolfeld of Scolfeld Gent. and Reynard Heley, who claimed to hold, in right of the Queen's lease to Assheton and Buckley, the land whereon the Chapel stood, known by the name of "Goseholme," and also a

Q.[uery]? Deed in H.[enry] 8th['s] time, in [the] hands of Mr. Hallows, upon wch [the] Inhab.[itants] founded yr Right to Nom.[inate] a Curate.

2 Wardens, [and] 1 Assist.[ant,] chosen by [the] Curate and Vestry.

It is scituated in ye Townsp of Butterworth, and [is] 2 m.[iles] from Rachdale, and 2½ miles from [the] next Chap.[els,] Littleborough and Shaw. Towns. 1.

The Township is divided into 2 districts, viz. the Freehold, and Lordship-side.

right to a way through lands leading to Millrawe Chapel, upon the Waste of Butterworth. The Byrons substantiated their title, and afterwards sold the lands and tenements belonging to the Chantry, which seems to have been amply endowed. It appears, however, that in the 9th Jac. Morris and Philipps, the well-known grantees of Church Estates, had lands conveyed to them, appertaining "to the late Chantry in the Chapel of Milnrow in the county of Lancaster," and discovered to have been concealed from the Crown. — *Pleadings in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, Lanc. MSS.* vol. xv.

It is unknown on what ground the inhabitants founded their claim to nominate the Incumbent, as mentioned in the text. The Chapel was not a Donative, as on the 18th of September 1627, Robert Hill of Milnrow, Clerk, was suspended by Bishop Bridgeman, for not appearing to a Citation; and, on the 24th of October, Massted Violett, Clerk, was Licensed to serve the Cure in the Chapel of Mylnerow in the Parish of Ratchdale, "ad cōmendacōem Magist. Tylston, Vicarii ibm."—Bishop of Chester's *Subscription Book*, eo anno. From this time the Vicars of Rochdale have nominated the Curates.

In the Parliamentary Inquisition taken at Manchester on the 18th of July 1650, before James Hallywell of Pyke House Esq. Samuel Hamer of Hamer Esq. and other Commissioners, it was found that in Butterworth was one Chapel called Milnrow, distant two miles from Rochdale, the Minister being Mr. John Pollett, godly, orthodox, and well qualified, who received £50 out of the Sequestered Tithes, together with an annual rent of £4. 10s. given, "as it is said, out of the same, by the late Sir John Byron." It was considered that it ought to be made a Parish; and the present boundaries of the Chapelry are accurately given.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

In an Inquisition dated 1658, the boundaries of the Parochial Chapelry of Milnrow are again given; and it is recommended that they should constitute the boundaries of a new and distinct Parish, and that the Tithes, amounting to £60 a year, accruing within the said new Parish, should be allotted to it. The inhabitants are stated to consist of two hundred and fifty families, and upwards, and that their ancestors, time out of mind, had contributed towards the maintenance of a Minister there. And fur-

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1717 wth 200^{l} by Sam.[uel] Chetham, Esq.[2]

Here is a disorderly custom called a Rushbearing, on Sat^{y} next before S^{t} James' day.

Halls. Scholefield,[3] Belfield,[4] Clegg,[5] Gartside,[6] [and] Butterworth Hall.[7]

ther, that the Chapel was well built, in good repair, conveniently situate, and sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants; but that it had no glebe lands or settled means for the support of the Minister, and that Mr. Peter Bradshaw, Clerk, exercised there. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 120.

The Chapel was enlarged and a Gallery built, in the year 1715. In the year 1798, the old Chapel was abandoned, and another built on a new site, which was Consecrated on the 15th of August 1799. In the year 1814, it was found necessary to rebuild the new Chapel. In the year 1817, it was decided by the Court of King's Bench, that the Chapelry was Parochial, and entitled to a Rate for the repairs of the Chapel. — *Barn. and Alderson*, p. 87. In the year 1833, an excellent Parsonage House was built, during the present Incumbency, at an expense of £1,400; and in the year 1840, large National Schools were erected.

[2] This benefactor was Samuel Chetham of Castleton Hall and Turton Tower Esq. who died in the year 1744, s.p.

[3] Scholefield Hall is a large and handsome house, in the Elizabethan style, in a most remote and desolate part of the Parish; and here lived in the 15th Edward II. John, son of John de Scholefeld, whose descendant, Captain James Scholefield, ruined himself by embarking in the Civil Wars of Charles I. and dying in the year 1693, was succeeded in the remnant of his Estate by his son, Radcliffe Scholefield Esq. a barrister at law, who died in the year 1708. The ancient patrimonial inheritance, however, had been sold in the year 1673, to Seth Clayton Esq. who had married Alice, daughter of James Scholefield Esq.; and after remaining in two generations of the Claytons was sold, about the year 1770, by a Decree of Chancery, to Robert Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. in whose representative it is now vested.

[4] Belfield was held by Adam de Belfeld, who attests a Deed of William de Lihtollers, and another Deed of Geoffrey de Slaveden in Honrisfeld, s.d. but in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. On Monday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the 37th Henry VI. 1458, Alexander Butterworth "of Belfield" awards in Butterworth, but how he had obtained the capital mansion of Belfield does not appear. On the death of his last male descendant, Alexander Butterworth Esq. on the 5th of April 1728, aged eighty-eight, his large Estates were conveyed, by Deed and Will of the last owner, to Richard Townley of Rochdale Gent. ancestor of the present owner, Richard Greaves Townley Esq. M.P.

The old buildings, on three sides of the inner quadrangular court, are still standing, and are approached by a low arched gateway, over which was a large stone shield

SADDLEWORTH.[1] Certif.[ied] 16l · 10s · 00d, viz. Glebe, about 7 acres and [a] half, consisting of 2 Gardens, 2 meadows, 5 fields for

Yorkshire. Fam. ..... 300 Diss. M. P. [about 50.] Q. 2.

containing the arms of Butterworth, Burdishull, Belfeld, and Clegg. This was removed in the year 1815, by permission of Mr. Townley, to gratify the family pride of Joseph Butterworth M.P. the law stationer, whose laborious attempt to deduce his descent from this respectable feudal family, was a signal failure. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. v. A new brick front was added to the house by Colonel Richard Townley in the year 1752, and some of the fittings and decorations of an older house were used. Here are still some of the portraits of the Butterworth family; and, in a panel over the dining room fire place, is that of Alexander Butterworth, the last of his race, in a large flowing wig of the time of James II. and in singular costume.

[5] Clegg gave name to two distinct families of ancient gentry, early divided into Great Clegg and Little Clegg, though probably both of them were derived from a common ancestor. Bernulph de Clegg, and Quenilda, his daughter, appear, according to Dr. Whitaker, as early as the reign of King Stephen, who died in the year 1154.— *History of Whalley*, p. 439, where wife is printed instead of daughter. Little Clegg was sold in the year 1816, by Mr. John Clegg, the last of his family, to Mr. Robert Holte of Chamber House, and is now held by his grandson, Richard Orforde Holte of Harrow-on-the-Hill Esq.

Great Clegg, now called Clegg Hall, passed with an heiress of Clegg to —— Belfeld, before the year 1491; and, in the year 1571, was conveyed in marriage by Ann, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Belfeld Esq. to William Asheton Esq. Justice of Peace, who, by Will dated the 11th of January 1582, and proved on the 7th of Oct. 1602, devised it to his only surviving son, Theophilus Asheton Esq. L.L.D. and he dying unmarried in the year 1622, the Estate passed to Edmund Haworth of Haworth, who had married Elizabeth Asheton, his half sister. From this family it went by marriage, to the Hultons of Hulton, and was sold in the last century to the Entwisles, who again sold it to Mr. Joseph Fenton of Bamford, in whose sons it is now vested. The Hall appears to have been built by William Asheton, about the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[6] Gartside was held by William, son of Eduse de Garteside, in the reign of Henry III. and having been given to the Monks of Stanlaw by Sir Gilbert de Barton, was alienated by the religious to Adam de Wyndhull, and Clarissa, his wife, in the same reign, (about the year 1244.) — *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. i. p. 163, edited by William Hulton Esq. It was sold on the 16th of May 1545, to Sir John Byron, by James, son and heir of Hugh Gartside Gent. for £28. 5s. 4d.; and was conveyed from another Sir John Byron, by sale, in the year 1609, to William Greaves of Gartside Gent. son of the Rev. William Greaves of Rochdale. On the death of his descendant, William Greaves Beaupré Bell Esq. M.A. Commissary of the University of Cambridge, of Beaupré Hall in the county of Norfolk, and of Fulbourn in

Ploughing or Pasture, [3 of 'em are called Geld Fields, and ye other 2 Ovenhouse Fields,] worth abt 7l p.[er] an.[num;] paid out of ye Tyths, 7l; Surp.[lice] fees, 2l·10s. [The] Min.[ister] has a house of 3 bayes, and 2 bayes of outhousing, viz. 2 Barns, a

the county of Cambridge, on the 10th of March 1787, this Estate, with other large possessions, passed to his great nephew, Richard Greaves Townley Esq. father of Richard Greaves Townley Esq. M.P. for the county of Cambridge, the present owner of Gartside. In Nichols' *Lit. Anec.* vol. vi. p. 10, and elsewhere, the Commissary's patronymic is mis-spelt Graves. The Rev. William Cole of Milton, who knew him well, always speaks of him with unmitigated dislike and severity; but, it was surely some alleviation of such bitterness, to have been the friend and *protegé* of Dr. Bentley. — Cole's *MSS. in the British Museum.* Bishop Monk's *Life of Bentley*, p. 547–8. 3d edit.

[7] Butterworth Hall is said to have been a seat of the Byrons; but when it passed from that family, or from the Butterworths, is unknown. The present house was built in the year 1630; but the foundations of a larger house are pointed out near "the Hall Green."

[1] Dedicated to St. Chad. Value in 1834, £143 Registers begin in 1633.

A Church was built here in the early part of the thirteenth century, by Sir William de Stapylton, the Manerial owner, who gave the Tithes to the Mother Church of Rochdale, to which the Chaplain of Saddleworth was to be subject. Robert de Stapylton, son of the Founder, confirmed the Tithes, obventions, and oblations of his whole Forest of Sadelword to the Rectors of Rachdale, as his father had granted them forty years preceding. This Deed is s.d. but as Adam de Stafford, Archdeacon of Chester, is an attesting witness, and held his office between the years 1271 and 1279, its date is brought within a narrow compass.

Probably, the same Robert de Stapelton endowed the Chapel of Sadelworth with thirteen acres of land, and a toft for building a competent house, with other privileges. Walter, Archdeacon of Chester, from the year 1279 to the year 1281, is an attestor. The Abbot and Convent of Whalley afterwards became appropriators of a portion of the Tithes, and might nominate the Curate. After the Dissolution, the Vicar of Rochdale appears charged with this responsibility. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xv. pp. 4—10; and *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. i. p. 146, et seq.

In the year 1535, Sir William Taylor, Curate of Saddleworth, was assessed vis iid to a Subsidy, and Sir Ellis Asheworth of the same, ivs vd for the same purpose.— *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 43.

On the 23d of December in the 35th of Elizabeth, (1592,) John Wild, Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, at Saddleworth in the county of York, being sick, made his last Will, and after desiring that his body might be buried in the Chancel of his Church, proceeds to say, — "Whereas, I have taken of the Worshipful Sir John Byron, over and besides a Lease taken of Edmund Heyward and Robert Farrand, of

Stable, and Shippon. [Certificate of Joseph Beighton, Minr, 13 June 1717.]

An.[no] 1628, [A] Clerk admitted to be Curate Capellâ de Saddleworth. *Subs.*[*cription*] *B.*[*ook,*] p. 58.

An Order [was] made by [the] Min.[ister] and Inhab.[itants]

Lands now in my own tenure, a Lease of Lands and the reversion for twenty-one years afterwards, and acknowledging mine own manifold defects and wants, in the performance of my duty in Word and Doctrine to the People, and in token of my true Repentance for the same, and from my unfeigned love to the People, and zeal for better promoting of God's glory, I give the benefit of all the said Leases to a godly Preacher, to be provided and nominated to succeed me in my room by Mr. Midgley, (Vicar of Rochdale,) and Mr. Hunt, (Minister of Oldham,) while they live, and after their decease by the discretion of the best disposed in Religion in the Parish of Saddleworth; provided always that six sufficient men, of the People of Saddleworth, or the godly Preaching Minister so succeeding me, shall deliver into the hands (within one week after my decease,) of my two brethren in the Parish of Oldham, to pay in one year unto Ottiwell Wild, my younger brother, £20, for the use of John Wild, his son, to spend in books and learning, both in the country and at one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford. And I will that if six sufficient men, or the preaching Minister succeeding me, shall not enter into a Bond to pay the same, then my said younger brother shall enter upon and enjoy my said Farms until the expiration of the two Leases, and the reversion, which I have freely given for the maintenance of a godly Preacher at Saddleworth. And whereas I do hold my aforesaid Farm under my Right Worshipful good Master, Sir John Byron, a special favourer of Religion, I humbly beseech his good worship to be an effectual means to the accomplishment of this my good meaning, for the better preferment of God's glory at Saddleworth, and not only during this term specified, but always after, so long as his Worship, or his heirs, shall have the Lease of the Tithes, now in his occupation. I give to the Poor of Saddleworth, one 'Oxe stirke,' which I will to be sold and the money given as aforesaid. To Mr. William Ramsden, x^{lb}; to Mr. John Ramsden, four hoops of corn; to James Scholfield, iij^{s} iv^{d}; and to his son Robert, all my Books, save one Bible, which I give to Edward Marsland; to Giles Shaw, one Edward-shilling; to my brother, Ottiwell Wild of Cowlyshaw, a pair of bed-stocks: and I appoint him my Executor." There are numerous other small legacies. The effects consisted chiefly of cattle, corn, hay, books, (valued at 16^{s}) and wearing apparel. Proved at Chester, on the 17th of January 1592.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xv. p. 395.

In the year 1714, the Inhabitants of Saddleworth contended that the nomination of the Incumbent was vested in them, but failed to satisfy the proper authorities that such was the case. During the Civil Wars, whilst the endowment was unimportant, and the Vicarage of Rochdale held by a Presbyterian, the inhabitants seem to have been permitted to elect the Minister, and subsequently to have founded their claim on the permission. In a long address to Bishop Gastrell from the Churchwardens, and

y^t^ for every Grave made in y^e^ Chap.[el, there] shall be paid 5^sh^ to the Wardens: Confirmed an.[no] 1672. V.[ide] *Reg.*[*ister.*]

2 Wardens, an.[no] 1673.

Leave [was granted] to build a new Gallery, 1718. *Reg.*[*ister*] *Book,* 4.

9 m.[iles] from Rachdale; 4 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

others, they state that they are "above eight score of the inhabitants who approach his Lordship;" that "upon the death of our late Minister, Mr. Lees, which happened before Christmas last was twelve months, the people proceeded to make choice of another to succeed him, as time out of mind they have been used, in the like case, to do, and humbly recommended him to your Lordship's predecessor (the now Archbishop of York) for his License, but there met with opposition from the Vicar of Rochdale, claiming a right of nomination of a Curate to Saddleworth, as being within his Parish of Rochdale, — a thing utterly new, and unknown, to the most antient of the inhabitants of Saddleworth, and which we cannot acknowledge. We then represented that in all our antient writings since Queen Elizabeth's reign, if not before, it has been, as it now is, called the Parish of Saddleworth, and that if ever it was a Chapel it was so originally to some Monastery, to which we have been assured it antiently did belong, and not to Rochdale. That the Parish of Saddleworth in circumference is 16 or 20 miles, — had within itself all Parochial rights, privileges, and liberties, entire,—and never owned or paid anything to the Church of Rochdale, (as is common not only for Chapels of Ease, but Parochial, to do to their Mother Church,) in the way of fees, rights, contributions, or dues, upon any account." . . . . "This matter has long been under the consideration of His Grace of Canterbury, the owner of the Tithes of Saddleworth, which are charged with £7 a year to the Minister here, but has been left by him (the Archbishop) undetermined, and we without a Minister, save the said Vicar's nominee, whom his Grace of York thought fit should officiate amongst us, till it should be decided whether to license and establish him as the said Vicar's nominee or not. We assure your Lordship that all we aim at is what in our consciences we believe we have, viz. an independency of Rochdale, and by our own Choice we mean no more than to have such an orthodox good man for our Minister as might be approved by a majority of us, on whose cheerful contributions to him, his comfortable subsistence, must depend, the £7 above mentioned and near as much in a Glebe belonging to the Church being but a small thing to live on. We submit the whole to your Lordship's wisdom and justice, humbly begging your consideration of the matter and a reply directed for us to Huthersfield by the Yorkshire Post, by the way of Wakefield, and we remain your dutiful sons and servants." Signed, Thomas Lees, John Andrew, James Broadbent, Giles Shaw, Churchwardens. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xv.

In 1772 the same question was again started and fiercely agitated, but with no other result than might have been anticipated. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. i. p. 267. The Vicar of Rochdale continues to be the Patron.

TODMORDENE,[1] Certif.[ied] 2[l], viz. a small house for y[e] Curate 1[l]; and for a Charity Sermon ev.[ery] New Year's Day to be preached in [the] Church of Rochdale, 1[l];[2] Contrib.[utions] about 14[l] p.[er] an.[num.][3]

Chap. Par. Augm.

Fam..... 100
Diss..... 100
[Pr 20. Q. 50. A. 30.]

The Chappelry formerly paid 20[l] p.[er] an.[num,] and thought themselves bound by custom so to doe, but now they are most Quakers.[4] *Warden Wroe's Acc[t.]* an.[no] 1706.

[1] Dedicated to the Holy Trinity, (St. Mary, Ecton.) Value in 1834, £134. Registers begin in 1662.

Todmorden was claimed as a Manor by the Radcliffes before the 3d Henry VII. when Richard Radcliffe Esq. was said to hold his Manor of Todmorden of the King, as of his royal Manor of Rochdale.—*Post Mortem Inquisition.* And in the 29th Henry VIII. Edward Radcliffe Esq. conveyed his Manor of Todmorden to his son and heir apparent, Charles Radcliffe, and Margaret, his wife, to be held of the chief lord of the fee, by service and a Savile rent of 8d. per annum. An examination of the ancient evidences of this family shews that no Manor was ever granted out, but that John, son of William de la Dene, by Deed dated the 22d Edward I. 1293, granted to Alice, daughter of William de Radcliffe, (which Alice is not named in the elaborate Pedigree of the family, in Whitaker's *History of Whalley,*) "in pura virginitate," all his lands and services in Todmorden. These lands had been conveyed by Deed s.d. by Thomas de la Dene to William, his son and heir, and his issue, paying 10s. annually for all services and demands. By another Deed dated the 27th Edward I. Henry, son of Richard de Hipperholme granted to John de Lascy, and Margaret, his wife, and their issue, the fourth part of the vill of Todmorden, with the whole of the annual rent, together with the moors, homages, reliefs, and escheats to the same belonging, to be held of the chief lord, by the accustomed services. In the year 1302 Henry, son of Richard de Hipperholme, released to John de Lascy, all the claim which he ever had in a rent from the son of Andrew de Wardhull, for homage, service, wardship, &c. In the 16th Edward II. these lands had been conveyed by the de la Denes to the Wardhulls, and in the 38th Edward III. Henry de Stones conveyed them by sale to William de Radcliffe of Langfield, grandson of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, living in the year 1275, to be held of the chief lord of the fee. — *Lanc. MSS. Radcliffe Evid.*

The hamlets of Todmorden and Walsden in the Township of Hundersfield, constituted the Parochial Chapelry of Todmorden within the Parish of Rochdale.

The old Church existed in the year 1476, was rebuilt in the year 1770, and is now chiefly used for Baptisms and Burials, and a Wednesday Evening Service, a large new Church having been built, on a more advantageous site, and consecrated in July 1832.

Todmordine Hall being now possessed by a Quaker who has lately bought an Estate of 80l p.[er] an.[num,] for wch ye Curate used formerly to receive 3l·8s, he now refuses to pay any thing, and ye Curate is not able to Sue him. *Curate's Acct.* an.[no] 1717.

In the year 1840, a building in the hamlet of Walsden was licensed for Divine Service, and used as a Sunday School. A new and independent Parish has been formed, and the foundation stone of a Church, dedicated to St. Peter, was laid, on land given by John Crossley Esq. M.A. of Scaitcliffe, on the 8th day of July 1846. The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, on the 7th of August 1848.

In an Inquisition taken at Rochdale on Tuesday the 18th of January 1658, the Jurors say "that Todmerden is a large Parochiall Chappell distinct [distant] from the Parish [Church?] of Rochdale nine miles, and upwards; that the hamlet of Todmorden and Walsden, in the Township of Hundersfield in the said Parish of Rochdale, is distinguished and known from the other parts of the same Township by the Constablry, consisting of 117 families, and upwards, and are fit to be taken and severed from the said Parish Church of Rochdale and to be united and annexed to the said Chappell of Todmerden and made a distinct Parish of itself, the Tythes and Ecclesiasticall p'fitts whereof are of the yearly valne of £21. 10s.; that the sayd Chappell of Todmerden is well built, conveniently scituate, convenient to hold the Inhabitants fit to be allotted to it as aforesaid; and that there is no Gleabe Lands, Donations of Moneys, nor any other Settled Maintainance belonging to the sayd Chappell, save only the Chappell yard, wch is large, and wherein the Inhabitants have, time out of mind, buried their dead; and that Thomas Somerton preacheth at the said Chappell."

On the above evidence the following remarks were made by a contemporary, not unlikely to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and were entered in a book "kept in the Court Baron at Rachdale:"—

"Todmerden is a Little Church, distant from Rachdale but six miles, as hath always been accounted. It is scituate in the outmost corner of the Parish of Rachdale, in the county of Lancr, and upon ye River Bank that Divides the countys of Lanc. and Yorke, — that divers of the Inhabitants within the county of Yorke have right of Burying places, and Seats in the said Church of Todmorden, and pay wages thereto for the Maintenance of the Minister; and yt all the sd Tythes of Todmorden and Walsden amount but to £14 p. an., and all the other Tythes, if they could be collected, amount but to £6 per ann. — so inquire whether these Persons be fitt to be made a Distinct Parish unless a great part of the next adjoining parish wch lies in the co. of Yorke might be taken away and added to them. That the Church of Todmorden is returned in the Inquisition to be well built; wch is very untrue, for the walls are cloven asunder, the Church ready to fall to the Ground for want of repairation, very unconveniently scituate by reason it stands so in the outmost corner of the Parish as aforesd, and scituate for the benefit of a great number of the Inhabitants of the county of Yorke. That some of the Inhabitts doe by force, against the wills of

Paid formerly by y^e^ Radcliffs 4^l^ p.[er] an.[num;] now withheld by Mr. Mainwaring of Carincham, who married the Heiresse of y^e^ Fam.[ily:] he sayes it was paid only by Courtesy. Major Mainwaring says he has seen a receipt, given to the Steward of the

the rest, maintain one Thomas Somerton to Preach there, who is said to have been a Blacksmith or Farrier, and Preacheth very strange Doctrine, 1658."—*Lanc. MSS.*

This son of Vulcan was an Independent in his views of Discipline, and had displaced, after the year 1650, "Mr. Francis Core, a well qualified Minister, but of scandalous life and conversation," or in other words, an Episcopalian. Somerton probably remained here until the Restoration, but how he vacated the Curacy is unknown.

[2] Josiah Gartside of Rochdale, Merchant, by Will dated the 10th of December 1712, charged his houses in Blackwater Street, Rochdale, with the payment of 20s. to the Minister of the Chapel of Todmorden, for preaching a Sermon in the Parish Church of Rochdale, every New Year's day; and the recipients of the Donor's Charity are to be exhorted by the Trustees to attend the Church on that day,—a duty which is much neglected by all the parties concerned.

[3] The principal endowment of the Church arising from voluntary contributions, the inhabitants had sometimes the privilege of appointing their Minister conceded to them by the Vicar of the Parish. The sort of men which such well-meaning rustics might be expected to choose may be seen in the following Contract, which appears to have been entered into by the parties without any regard to Articles or Creeds, and in direct opposition to the whole polity of the Church of England. Whether the Minister elect had received Episcopal Ordination, or had just left the Bellows and Anvil, like one of his predecessors, is somewhat doubtful; but it is clear from his signature to the document, that he was barely able to write his name:—"Fibruary 18, 1695. Memord^m^. I, Daniel Pighells of Marsden, Clerke, doe hereby p'mise y^t^ I shall and will officiate within y^e^ Church or Chappell of Todmerden in y^e^ County of Lancaster, as a reading, praying, and preaching Minister, according to y^e^ prescript Rules of y^e^ Holy Scriptures contained in y^e^ Old and New Testamente of the Lawes of God and Gospell of Christ according to the Doctrine of y^e^ Apostles and P'testant religion now used in England. And y^t^ both opon Sundays, and Holy days, for y^e^ space of one whole yeare, allready begun, as wittness my hand. Dan. Pighells. Signed in the p'sence of us—Abraham Crabtree X his marke, Abr. Scholefeild."—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxvi.

[4] The Quakers, however, were neither so numerous nor powerful here as to prevent their honest neighbours from vindicating the rights of the injured Church. On the 5th of November 1717, "the Freeholders and other Inh^ts^ of Todmorden, and Walsden within the Chapelry of Todmorden, at a Public Meeting duly called and held in the Parochial Chapel, to concert proper measures for the legal Recovery of such Customary Rights and Dues as are now withheld from the Curate of the s^d^ Chapel; Agreed,—

"1. That all Quakers and others who refused to pay their proportionate share of

family by Mr. Crabtree, formerly Curate, wherein he acknowledged that £2. 10s. from the family was a gratuity to the Min^{r}.

An.[no] 1673, 1 Warden, [and] 1 Assist.[ant,] for 2 Hamlets,

the Curate's stipend, commonly called Minister's Wages, shall be proceeded ag^{t} acc^{g} to Law.

"2. That the s^{d} Curate and his successors shall be saved harmless from all cost and damages.

"3. That any Suit so commenced shall be prosecuted at the sole charge of the whole Chapelry, in proportion as the Reparation Lay has usually been paid." Signed by John Fielden, Chapel-warden; Anthony Crossley, Overseer; John Crossley, Gilbert Lacy, Cyril Scholefield, and many others.

On the 14th of January 1719, a meeting was called for the same purpose, and similar resolutions were passed, only it was resolved "that the Quakers should be proceeded ag^{t} accord^{g} as the Paragraph in the Statute of the First of King Geo. *the sixth Chap.* in that case, hath ordered and directed."

At a very large public meeting legally called on the 30th of March 1719, it was again agreed that, "Whereas, several considerable Inhabitants of Todmorden did pay the antient customary Rent for the maintenance of the Curate of Todm^{n}, and several great Estates lying within the said Chapelry, that did customarily pay as aforesaid, are now by purchase come into the hands of several Quakers, who refuse to pay the antient and customary Rent to the Curate, to his great and manifest damage and loss, that an Assessm^{t} shall be made by any two Inhab^{ts} subscribing these presents, upon all our Estates proportionably and respectively, for any sum not exceeding £20; w^{ch} said sum shall be levied and paid into the hands of the Chapel-Warden of Todmorden, that with it he may Sue, implead, and proceed (according to law) against all and every the said Quakers, and all other persons refusing to pay as af^{d}, until they have (i.e. the Inhabitants) fully recovered the s^{d} Curate's Rights and Dues, and all Arrears." Signed by John Halliwell, Pike House; John Crossley, Anthony Crosley, Anna Travis, Cyril Scholefield, John Fielden, Samuel Fielden, Thomas Sprowell, and thirty-five others.

As a natural consequence of this flagrant dishonesty the Incumbent had been starved out; and "there was no Minister from January 24th to July 26th 1713, when I (John Welsh) was ordained Deacon by Sir William Dawes, Bishop of Chester, in the Cathedral Church of Chester, the 19th of July this present year, and Preached my first Sermon at Todmerden y^{e} 26th day of the same month, qn Philipp. 3 c. 8 v."—*Memorandum in the Register Book.*

This worthy man continued here for seventeen years the Minister and Schoolmaster, and was very successful in reclaiming Dissenters, and extending the influence of the Church. It was certified to Bishop Gastrell, in the year 1716, that Mr. Welsh had behaved himself at Todmorden as became his office, that he was unblamable in his practice, orthodox in his opinions, that his care and diligence in the Ministry had been remarkable, and that the same could be testified by Mr. Pigot, Mr. Alexander

viz. Todmordine and Walsden. Warden chosen in [the] Par.[ish] Church of Rachdale; who serves for these 2 hamlets only.

9 mi.[les] from Rachdale.

The Clerk beggs Wooll through y^e^ Chappelry for his maintenance.[5]

Butterworth (of Belfield,) Mr. Samuel Chetham, Mr. Andrew Holden, and Mr. John Starky. He married at Todmorden on the 5th of June 1716, Mrs. Mary Lacy, and died Incumbent of Newchurch in Rossendale about the year 1762, a very aged man. From some of his Letters which I have seen he appears to have been an intelligent, useful, and pious Clergyman, zealous for the welfare of his flock, and one who sought to promote peace without sacrificing principle. — *Lanc. MSS.*

[5] Whilst zealous in defence of the rights of their own Chapel, the influential inhabitants of Todmorden were equally resolute in resisting what were doubtless considered, though not by them, the just rights of the Mother Church of Rochdale; and whilst they did not object to their Clerk begging wool, they assembled in large numbers, in November 1683, and "agreed to, and with each other, being Freeholders and Charterers of Todmorden and Walsden within the Parish of Rochdale, to assess their respective lands to bear the costs and charges in Defending or *Commencing* of any Suits or Accōns for the Preservation of the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities belonging to the Church or Parochiall Chappell of Todmurden, against all persons who shall endeavour to exacte or extorte Wages, Fees, or Salearyes from any of us, either as Minister, Clarke, or other Ecclesiastical person, belonging to any other Church, Chappell, or Place whatsoever." This Agreement is signed by Radcliffe Scholefield, Anthony Crosley, Rich. Crosley, Geo. Stansfield, Joshua Fielden, and many others.

On the 2d of July 1684, Ralph Webb, Parish Clerk of Rachdale, gives an acquittance to the inhabitants of Todmorden, against whom he had commenced a Suit for the Recovery "of some Dues, or Pretended Dues, or Salarie," to which Henry Pigot B.D. the Vicar was a witness; and, at this time, it is not improbable that double dues ceased to be paid to the Vicar of Rochdale from Todmorden, which continued to be demanded, and paid from the other Chapels in the Parish, until they were remitted by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, in the year 1841. The claim of the Parish Clerk was "a bowl of Corne" yearly from the principal freeholders, and which "antient right" was commuted in the year 1692 for a money-payment charged on the Rates, in perpetuity, but which is now withheld. The clerk's claim was quite distinct from the Tithe, and is alluded to in a Poem, in the *Lansdowne MSS.* anterior to the time of the Reformation, on the burdens to which landed property was then subjected, each verse concluding with the line "I praye to God spede well the plough."

"And so shulde of right the parson praye
That hath the tithe shefe of the lande;
For our sarvauntys we most nedis paye,
Or ellys ful still the plough maye stonde:
Then cometh the clerk anon at hande

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1724.[6]

Halls. Todmorden Hall,[7] Scaitcliffe.[8]

To have a shef of corne there it groweth,
And the sexton somewhate in his hande,
I praye to God spede wele the plough."

Wright's *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 274.

[6] On the 23d of April 1724, Bishop Gastrell issued a Commission to Henry Walton of Marsden Hall Esq. George Haworth of Crawshaw Booth Gent. Robert Lowndes of Rochdale, attorney at law, the Rev. James Matthews, Vicar of Whalley, the Rev. John Barlow of Colne, and the Rev. Nicholas Houghton of Altham, to enquire into the nature and value of an Estate proposed to be purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in conjunction with Mr. John Starky of Rochdale, who had proposed and promised to advance the sum of £200, for a perpetual augmentation of the Curacy of Todmorden.

[7] Todmorden Hall was much enlarged or rebuilt in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Savile Radcliffe Esq. the tenth in lineal descent from the original purchaser. In one of the rooms there still remains a finely carved oak mantel piece, on which are emblazoned the following arms: — In the centre panel, on a shield, are the arms of Radcliffe, argent, a bend engrailed sable, a mullet in sinister chief for difference; quartering Greenacres, vert a cheveron, gules, between three garbs or; impaling Hyde of Norbury, azure, a chevron, between three lozenges, or.

Crest of Radcliffe — A bull's head erased, sable, ducally gorged and chained, or.

Crest of Hyde — An eagle, with wings endorsed sable.

Mottos. Natale Solū Dvce. Ama Virtvtem. On the two side panels are flat carvings, in a debased style, of a domestic Cat, a Unicorn, a Lion, a Coney, and a Hare.

Surmounting the whole is an Earl's coronet, placed above a shield containing the arms of Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, arg. a bend engrailed, sab. and enclosed within a garter, with the usual motto, still perfect; and two smaller blank shields below.

Beneath the panelling in front of the mantel, are four shields, and in the centre, within a circle, the Radcliffe crest. The two shields on the left contain (1) argent, a Lion rampant, gules, and (2) the arms of Radcliffe; those on the right (3) the arms of Hyde, and (4) arg. a Cross, moline.

There are also the letters S. R. K. R. and on each of the four pilasters the figures 1–6–0–3.

The last heir male of the Radcliffes of Todmorden was Joshua Radcliffe Esq. who died in the year 1676, leaving issue a sole daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, in ward to her maternal grandfather, Richard Bradshaw of Pennington Esq. and afterwards the wife of Roger Mainwaring of Kermincham Esq. Sheriff of Cheshire in the year 1697. He squandered the large Estates of his wife, and sold Todmorden Hall about the year 1700. His wife died in August 1738.

The Hall is now the property and residence of James Taylor Esq.

[8] Scaitcliffe was the property of John del Croslegh in the 38th Edward III. and has

Here is a School, built by Mr. Glegg,[9] Vicar of Kirkham, who gave 100l towards endowing it. The Inhab.[itants] are to give 50l more, but that sum is not yet made up, 1718. 4 Children only to be taught gratis; [the] major part of ye Freeholders of Todmordine and Walsden to choose ye Master: but matters are not yet settled, nor a Master chosen. [The Bishop has drawn a line through the last sentence.] Walsden School.

[The] present Curate is Master, an.[no] 1725. Power of displacing the Master [is] given to [the] major part of [the] Freeholders; who chuse by Deed of Trust.

Here is a School built of Stone and Flag'd. It is 12 yards long, 5 broad, and 5 high, wth a Chamber over it, and [a] yard for ye Boyes to play in.

Given by Mr. Glegg[9] to [the] Poor of Todmorden and Walsden, an.[no] 1670, 16l, to be lent freely in four equall parcells, to 4 poor, mean, sober, honest men, or distressed widows, or a poor hopeful couple, newly married, upon Security to Repay it in 4 years; only 7l·10s now remains, (an.[no] 1720;) 2l more, ancient Stock, called "Poor John's Money," ye originall of wch [is] not known. Charities.

descended uninterruptedly in the male line to John Crossley Esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, the present owner, who succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, John Crossley Esq. F.S.A. in the year 1830. The south front was rebuilt in the year 1666, and the north part in the year 1738. In the year 1833 the whole was reconstructed, with a laudable regard to the original character of the house. In point of situation and scenery, it stands unrivalled in the still beautiful vale of Todmorden.

[9] The Rev. Richard Clegg (not Glegg) by Indenture dated the 3d of August 1713, conveyed to the Rev. Henry Pigot, Vicar of Rochdale, John Halliwell of Pike House Esq. and two others, and their heirs, a newly erected School House in Todmorden, in Trust, and also £100 as an endowment, and afterwards collected £50 to keep the building in repair. Mr. Clegg was the only son of Mr. Richard Clegg of Stonehouse in Walsden, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Eastwood of Eastwood, and was born in the year 1635. His father died in the year 1639, when he was four years old; and his mother was buried in the year 1672, at the West End of Rochdale Church, where a stone with an inscription, still remaining, was placed over her remains, by the filial piety of the Vicar of Kirkham. Mr. Clegg died in the year

Augm.
'am. 190
)iss. Fam. 19
[Pr.]

WHITWORTH.[1] Certif.[ied] 6l. 6s. 8d, viz. house and croft, 1l. 6s. 8d, Int.[erest] of 100l, 5l. There are some Contrib.[utions] from [the] Inhab.[itants] challenged as Due, but that they dispute.[2] V.[ide] Milnrow.

1720, having founded a Charity for the Poor of his Parish in the year 1670. Of the three daughters and coheiresses of the Vicar, Elizabeth, the youngest, alone married. Her husband was Robert Watson of Wakefield Gent. by whom she had two children, Dr. Robert Watson, Vicar of Paddington, who died in the year 1756; and Mrs. Jane Watson, who died unmarried, intestate, a lunatic, and very rich, in the year 1772. Her heir-at-law was found to be Mr. John Byrom of Rhodes near Rochdale, a descendant of the only sister of the Rev. Richard Clegg, who shared her Estates with his kinsman, Mr. John Royds of Falinge, who had been instrumental in obtaining them. Dr. C. Leigh, in his *Natural History of Lancashire*, b. ii. p. 89, gives a remarkable instance of the cure of Mrs. Clegg, the wife of the Vicar of Kirkham, of a Quartan Ague, attended with loss of speech, and other unusual symptoms, by the use of the *Cortex*, — Sulphate of Quinine being unknown to the learned and scientific Doctor. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xvi. pp. 195, et seq.

[1] Dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Value in 1834, £256. Registers begin in 1763.

Shortly after the Conquest, Whitworth was held by Robert de Whitworth, and continued in the local family name until it was conveyed by two daughters and coheiresses to Hugh de Eland, and to —— de Liversege. A moiety of the vill of Whitworth was given by John de Eland to the Abbey of Whalley, in the thirteenth century; and the other moiety was given by Robert de Liversege to the Abbey of Salley in Yorkshire, which afterwards granted it to the Prioress of Hampole, who, having held it forty years, conveyed it to Robert, son of Ralph de Whitworth, at a rent of 16s. a year: and he afterwards having ceded his right, this moiety passed also in the reign of Edward II. to the Abbey of Whalley, where it remained until the Dissolution, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Holte of Grizzlehurst, who conveyed the Abbey lands to various purchasers.

[2] This "dispute" appears to have originated in the appointment of an unpopular Incumbent by the Rev. Henry Pigot B.D. Vicar of Rochdale, who, about the year 1710, nominated the Rev. Joseph Hanson B.A. to the Living; but by what legal right appears somewhat doubtful, as it is evident that the Chapel was built by the inhabitants of Whitworth, in the year 1532, and that the patronage was vested by them in certain Trustees. Mr. Pigot writing to Mr. Stratford of Chester, March 16th 1715–16, says, "All the particulars respecting the old Chapel Wage my Curates will prove, if necessary; and I myself will add, that it was the result of Bishop Stratford's judgment that if the major part concluded to treble the Old Wage, it should bind the whole to that proportion: but in his Lordship's time, none stood out, Mr.

The 100l given to ye Chap.[el] was on condition [that] ye Curate was Mr or Batch.[elor] of Arts.

Whitehead being then ordained to Whitworth by my Nominatn, and duly paid till removed."—*MS. Letters, Lanc. MSS.* About the year 1710, the following Case was drawn up and submitted to Counsel, and will explain the relative position of the Vicar and this section of his Parishioners. As the case is fairly stated, it will be unnecessary to allude further to the original foundation Deed of the Chapel. "In the 24th Henry VIII. severall Inhabitants of Whitworth in the p'ish of Rachdall, who had gott some land given them for that purpose, by Robert Holt Esq. did erect a Chappell and make a Chappell yard. And these Builders appointed four men to see the work go forward, to assigne Seats to the Congregation, Assess the Wages each person should pay to the Curate, and agreed that those four men, and their successors, should for ever have the placing and settling the Priests there. And they agreed that if it should please the King, or his Successors, that Service should not be had there, that then all the payments should end, and be no longer paid: And ordered that the sd four men, and their successors, should appoint every year two Reeves, to collect the Priest's Wages, and bring it to the said four men, and their successors. Pursuant to the Articles made on this account the said four men, and their successors, have all along had the choice and nominacōn of the Priest to serve in ye said Chappell, without the intermeddling of the Parson of the Parish; and they have paid such Priests' Chappell Wages p'suant to the usuall custome. But now the Vicar (of Rochdale) hath Imposed his Curate upon them, who made a forcible Entry into the Chappell. And the four men also by force, re-took possession thereof; for which the Vicar brought an Action, and on Triall last Lancaster Assizes, produced Witnesses to prove that he, about forty years ago, made severall p'sentations of Curates to the said Chappell, who held and enjoyed the same. Since the Tryall, the p'sent Curate, tho' he was named in opposition to the Chappelry, threatens to Sue the Inhabitants for the moneys which they have usually paid to the Curates of their own chuseing.

"Qu. If the Curate can any way or how force the Inhabitants to pay him such Wages as they did to those [Curates] of their own chusing, the cōmencemt and continuacōn thereof being in direct opposition to the Title he makes thereunto.

"James Wolfenden [of Hades in Wardle in the Parish of Rochdale, yeoman,] by Deed dated 25th Dec. 1686, gives to the said four men £80, to put forth at Interest till the same should come to £100 clear; and then therewith to purchase Lands, or some other heredits, annuity, or rent charge, to the use of a Preaching Minister at Whitworth Chappell, such Minister for the time being, being a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Arts, or an approved orthodox Divine and University Scholar, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Church of England, to and for such Minister's better Maintenance, Livelihood, and Stay of Living, as there should be a succession of one Minister after another happening to Preach and live there. At the coming of which Minister the said four men, and their heirs, and the survivor and his heirs, should consent and approve of him; or else they might detain such profit and maintenance till

An.[no] 1674, 1 Warden; 1 Assist.[ant.]

[The] Chapelry consists of 2 Divisions, Whitw.[orth] and Wardle.

there should be such an approved Minister as aforesaid. The said four men took a Mortgage of Lands for the payment of £5 per annum for forty years, and £105 the year after. Since which three of them are dead, and the p'sent Curate p'sented to the Chappell without the consent or approbation of the Survivor, or without so much as asking it untill after he was Licensed. P'sently after his comeing, the surviving Trustee made other Trustees to himself, against all w^ch^ &c. the Vicar brought the said Action.

"Qu. If the present Curate can compel the Trustees to pay the £5 p. ann. untill he hath their consent and approbacōn? Will such consent and approbacōn now after his Lycence entitle him to it? Or can he force the payment thereof, there being no Gift over, but to remain in the Trustees' hands till they shall approve of a Curate there?" — *Lanc. MSS.*

At this time Whitworth Chapel was considered a Donative; but the Original Agreement with the Ordinary, and the Royal License, could not be found. It was, however, contended that these might have existed, and would necessarily have been obtained, as no Donative could be established without them. On the other hand, it appeared that from the Restoration, the Bishop Visited and granted a License to the Incumbent to Preach, nominated by the Vicar of Rochdale, but had no power to regulate the seats in the Chapel. These unfortunate disputes were settled by Mr. John Starky of Rochdale obtaining the Patronage, as stated in the text.

In the Great Survey of the Manor of Rochdale by Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney General, in the year 1626, it is stated, "that there is a small tenement with a close of pasture, being 1a. 1r. 30p. valued at £1. 6s. 8d. a year, adjoining north to the Chapel of Whitworth, lately encroached from the Waste, which is claimed as belonging to the Chapel of Whitworth, by the Inhabitants."—*Rochdale Manor Records, Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxi. p. 232. It is also stated that "the Chapel and Chapel Yard contain 25 perches, and that the latter is worth one shilling by the year;" from which it may be inferred that there were no Burials, and that it was not Parochial.

The tenement and croft mentioned by Bishop Gastrell are still a portion of the endowment of the Living; and the cottage, being formerly the residence of the Minister, is still known as "the Chapel-house."

An inscription on the Bell, records that the Chapel was first built in the year 1532, and the bell recast in the year 1656.

The Chapel having been long dilapidated a Brief was obtained in the year 1770, and a local subscription commenced, the largest individual sum contributed being 10s.! At a public meeting, it was determined that application should be made to the people of Todmorden for their advice concerning the best method of repairing the said Chapel, and that Robert Entwisle junr. Esq. John Chadwick Esq. Richard Townley Esq. James Hey, and others, be requested to manage and superintend the undertaking.

An.[no] 1720, Mr. John Starkey[3] gave 200l tow.[ards] Augm.[entation,] on condition of having the Right to Nominate a Curate, w^ch was granted.

The Inhab.[itants] have advanced 100l, by Subscription, towards a School, provided y^e Q[ueen]'s Bounty be obtained for y^e Chap.[el,] an.[no] 1720, w^ch has been since obtained. The 100l is laid out in a Purchase, but y^e Settlement is not yet compleated. School.

Given by Mrs. Shepherd of Westm^r,[4] 120l, to be laid out in Land, for y^e use of Six Poor women; [the] Rect.[or] of Bury, and [the] Vic.[ar] of Rachdale, Trustees. The Will bears date an.[no] 1702; the money is in y^e hands of Lady Emilia Butler, Excrix, and y^e Int.[erest] has been duly paid and disposed of. An.[no] 1720. Charities.

Given to y^e Poor of Spotland, by John Briarley, 5l p.[er] an.[num,] to be distrib.[uted] in cloth or money, at y^e discretion of his Trustees.

Nothing effectual seems to have been done until the year 1775, when the Chapel was rebuilt at a cost of £226. 8s. 10½d. of which sum £50 had been bequeathed for that purpose by the Will of John Starky of Heywood Hall Esq. dated 28th Sept. 1749, provided the Chapel, then in bad repair, was rebuilt and completely finished, by contributions or otherwise, to the good-liking of the Donor's eldest son.

Owing to the increase of population, and the inadequacy of Church accommodation, the foundation of a large and handsome Church was laid on Thursday in Easter Week, in the year 1847, by James Taylor of Todmorden Hall Esq. a generous benefactor. This Church, when finished, cannot fail to exercise considerable influence in improving the Ecclesiological taste of the Parish; and it is to be devoutly wished that the zeal of the liberal and excellent Incumbent "for the House of his God and the offices thereof," may animate every Parishioner.

[3] On the death of James Starky Esq. in the year 1846, the Patronage became vested in his kinsmen, Joseph Langton of Liverpool Esq. and the Rev. William Hornby, Vicar of St. Michael's.

[4] Nothing is known of this benefactress. [See, however, Bury, p. 32.] Her Will is dated the 3d of September 1702, and she is described as "Mary Shepherd of St. James's, Westminster, Gentlewoman." The sum was £60, as originally bequeathed to Mrs. Dorothy Holte (of Castleton Hall,) in Trust, to be expended in land, for six

R. 21.00.05.
Pr.A. 0. 0. 0.
Syn... 0. 2. 0.
Tri.... 0. 3. 4.
Towns. 1.
Fam. ..... 163.
Pap. ..... 60.
Diss. Fam. 13.
[Pr.]

ATCLIFF,[1] about 90l p.[er] an.[num,] of wch about 24 Acres, Glebe; reserved Rent of 10 Cottages, 1l.11s.8d, wch may be improved to 4l.14s. [The] Glebe sets for 33l p.[er] an.[num.]

Sr Ralph Asheton of Middleton, Patron.[2]

poor women in Whitworth, in the Parish of Rachdale in the county of Lancaster, "the Ministers of Rachdale and Berry to be Trustees for the same." She names her sister, "Ann Coghran, her nephew, John Beagrave, her nephew, Stephen Archbold, her niece, Mary Archbold the younger, and Welbore Ellis." Proved in Doctors' Commons, by "Lady Amely Butler, 3d Dec. 1702."

[1] Dedicated to St. Bartholomew? Value in 1834, £346. Registers begin in 1559.

At the Norman Survey, Radcliffe had been held by Edward the Confessor, and was conferred upon Roger de Poictou; and being afterwards forfeited by him, remained in the Crown until the reign of Stephen, when it was granted to Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester. The Radcliffes were located here anterior to the reign of Henry II. and after filling some of the highest offices in the kingdom, through various reigns, a younger branch was created, by Writ of Summons, Baron Fitzwalter, in the year 1485; and on failure of the direct male line, Robert, son of John, Baron Fitzwalter, succeeded to this Manor in the year 1518, and, in the year 1529, was created Earl of Sussex, and became K.G. The third Earl sold the Manor after the year 1556, to Andrew Barton of Smithills Esq. and died in the year 1583. It was conveyed in marriage by Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Barton, about the year 1632, to Henry Bellasyse, M.P. eldest son of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and was sold by the first Earl, about the year 1722, to James Whalley of Sparth Esq. and Christopher Baron of Oswaldwisle Gent. in equal moieties. Baines states that the latter moiety is still in Mr. Baron's family, and that the former was purchased by Thomas, Earl of Wilton; whereas, in the year 1809, the whole belonged to the Earl of Wilton, the Manor being then described as co-extensive with the Parish, and the Earl entitled to all the Soil and Royalties in the Commons of the Manor. The Manor is now in the possession of his Lordship's descendant, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton.

[2] In the year 1538, Robert, Earl of Sussex, presented Robert Assheton, Acolyth, to the Church of Radclyffe.

The Advowson passed from the Bartons to the Asshetons of Middleton, by purchase; and the latter family presented to the Living from the time of Queen Elizabeth, until it was conveyed in marriage, in the year 1769, by Eleanor, younger daughter and coheiress of Sir Ralph Assheton Bart. to Sir Thomas Egerton Bart. created Baron Grey de Wilton, Viscount Grey and Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, in the year 1801, in whose grandson, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, it is now vested.

An.[no] 1624, S^{r} Rich.[ard] Asheton of Middleton [the] true Patron. *Instit.*[*ution*] *B.*[*ook,*] 2, p. 105.

3 Churchwardens, [and] 2 Assist.[ants.]

[The] Pres.[ent] Churchw.[ardens] name six for y^{e} next year, out of w^{ch} [the] Rect.[or] chooses one, and [the] Inhab.[itants]

The Church is a low pile of the era of Henry IV. with some remains of higher antiquity, although it does not occur in the great *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, in the year 1291. The south transept, or as it is commonly called, the "Sun Chapel," is a Chantry Chapel, which from the style of its architecture, appears to have been founded about the middle of the fifteenth century, at which time it was not unusual to throw out Chantries in the form of transepts. A north transept was added in the year 1846, the south porch removed, and a west doorway opened through the Tower. All the seats in the Nave and transepts were renewed of substantial old oak, and are now free to the Parishioners. The east, south, and north windows of the Chancel were filled with richly stained glass; the first being an obituary window in memory of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. and the others being presented by a lady. The Chancel walls have been faced with terra cotta, disposed in figured quarries, and a reredos, of good design, has been added. These judicious improvements have been effected under the superintendence of the Rev. Nathaniel Milne, the Rector, at an expense amounting to near £1,000, towards which sum he was a liberal contributor.

In removing sundry layers of paint from the Pulpit and desk, the following dates and initials were discovered, beautifully inlaid in coloured wood. On the first panel of the Pulpit, is the year "1606," with a mullet beneath it; being the armorial cognizance of the Asheton family. On the second panel, is the Boar's Head erased, the Crest of the Ashetons, and the initials S. R. A. [Sir Richard Asheton.] On the third panel is the Asheton mullet and the letters

L. S.
P.
R. W.

probably denoting Leonard Shaw and Robert Walkden, who were Rectors during the alterations made at the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the fourth panel, are the initials I. I. with a mullet between them, [qu. Holte, Lady Asheton's maiden name;] and on the fifth, the letters

T. H.
I. M.

being probably the initials of the Churchwardens.

The Reading Desk appears to have been the gift of Charles Beswicke M.A. the Rector, from the initials

R.
C. B.

and the date, 1665, still remaining. As a border running round the upper part of the Desk, is the following text, in old English letters:—"All My words that I shall

y^e other two; but commonly y^e 3 first of y^e six who have not served are admitted.

Hall. [There is] one antient Seate or Hall, called Ratcliff-Tower.[3]

School. Mr. Gaskell of Manchester gave 4^l p.[er] an.[num,] for teaching 20 poor Children; but 'tis s^d this Legacy is to continue but 3 years after his death, w^ch time is now almost expired, an.[no.] 1718.[4]

Charities. Left by Mr. Gaskell, a Rent Charge of 3^l·15^s·00^d p.[er] an.[num,] to buy 72 yards of Linen Cloth for 45 poor People, such as y^e Min^r shall think most wants it; but by some mismanagement, there is now but 3^l p.[er] an.[num,] arising out of all Lands given to this Charity.

Left lately by Will.[iam] Brown, a Scotch Merchant, 100^l; but his Brother (who was Exec^r) Refuses to pay it, and 'tis feared is gone off w^th y^e effects, an.[no] 1718.

Left by Dr. Wroe, Warden of Manch.[ester] in 1718, 10^l, [the] Int.[erest] to [be given to] y^e eldest Poor who are at Church upon Xtmas-day. [Certified by Henry Lister, Rector, 13th April 1722.]

speak unto Thee, Receive into Thine Heart and Hear with Thine Ears. Ezekiel, iii. Chap. 10 Verse."

The Tower of the Church was rebuilt in the year 1665, as appears from the incised lapidary record containing the arms of Beswicke of Manchester, afterwards and now of Pike House, and the words "Carolus Beswicke, Rector," still remaining upon it.

The Parliamentary Commissioners found, in the year 1650, that Raphe Asheton Esq. presented Mr. Thomas Pyke B.A. to the Rectory, about six years ago, and that he received from Glebe, £20 per annum; from Rents, 30s. per annum; and from Tithes, £28. 10s. per annum: and that he was "well qualified." It was also discovered that Colonel Asheton had demesne lands in Radcliffe worth £150 per annum, and yet paid no Tithe for them. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

[3] Radcliffe Tower, a manerial fortress which was in existence in the 13th King John, is mentioned in the 32d Edward III.; and was embattled, and probably rebuilt, by Royal Licence, in the 4th Henry IV. This castellated fortress in the year 1833, was used as a hay-loft and cow-shed, and has since been almost entirely demolished. It has been well described, and an interior view of it given by Dr. Whitaker; and few individuals were more competent for the undertaking.

[4] See p. 91, Note 3.

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